

# Internal Revenue bulletin

Bulletin No. 2001-47  
November 19, 2001

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

These synopses are intended only as aids to the reader in identifying the subject matter covered. They may not be relied upon as authoritative interpretation.

### INCOME TAX

#### **Rev. Rul. 2001-56, page 500.**

**2001 base period T-bill rate.** The "base period T-bill rate" for the period ending September 30, 2001, is published as required by section 995(f) of the Code.

### EMPLOYEE PLANS

#### **Rev. Rul. 2001-55, page 497.**

**Covered compensation tables; 2002.** Covered compensation tables under section 401 of the Code for the year 2002 are provided for use in determining contributions to defined benefit plans and permitted disparity.

### ADMINISTRATIVE

#### **Notice 2001-68, page 504.**

This notice supplements the tax relief granted in Notice 2001-61 (2001-40 I.R.B. 305) for taxpayers affected by the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks by clarifying and expanding the definition of affected taxpayer, listing additional acts for which a postponement is granted, and providing other relief.

#### **Rev. Proc. 2001-53, page 506.**

This procedure provides a list of time-sensitive acts, the performance of which may be postponed under sections 7508 and 7508A of the Code by reason of service in a combat zone or a Presidentially declared disaster. The list of acts in this procedure supplements the list of postponed acts in section 7508(a)(1) of the Code and section 301.7508A-1(b) of the regulations.

#### **Announcement 2001-114, page 528.**

The Service announces the availability of new Form 1042-T, *Annual Summary and Transmittal of Forms 1042-S*. This form is used by filers of paper Forms 1042-S.

Finding Lists begin on page ii.

# The IRS Mission

Provide America's taxpayers top quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities

and by applying the tax law with integrity and fairness to all.

## Introduction

The Internal Revenue Bulletin is the authoritative instrument of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for announcing official rulings and procedures of the Internal Revenue Service and for publishing Treasury Decisions, Executive Orders, Tax Conventions, legislation, court decisions, and other items of general interest. It is published weekly and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents on a subscription basis. Bulletin contents are consolidated semiannually into Cumulative Bulletins, which are sold on a single-copy basis.

It is the policy of the Service to publish in the Bulletin all substantive rulings necessary to promote a uniform application of the tax laws, including all rulings that supersede, revoke, modify, or amend any of those previously published in the Bulletin. All published rulings apply retroactively unless otherwise indicated. Procedures relating solely to matters of internal management are not published; however, statements internal practices and procedures that affect the rights and duties of taxpayers are published.

Revenue rulings represent the conclusions of the Service on the application of the law to the pivotal facts stated in the revenue ruling. In those based on positions taken in rulings to taxpayers or technical advice to Service field offices, identifying details and information of a confidential nature are deleted to prevent unwarranted invasions of privacy and to comply with statutory requirements.

Rulings and procedures reported in the Bulletin do not have the force and effect of Treasury Department Regulations, but they may be used as precedents. Unpublished rulings will not be relied on, used, or cited as precedents by Service personnel in the disposition of other cases. In applying published rulings and proce-

dures, the effect of subsequent legislation, regulations, court decisions, rulings, and procedures must be considered, and Service personnel and others concerned are cautioned against reaching the same conclusions in other cases unless the facts and circumstances are substantially the same.

The Bulletin is divided into four parts as follows:

**Part I.—1986 Code.**

This part includes rulings and decisions based on provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

**Part II.—Treaties and Tax Legislation.**

This part is divided into two subparts as follows: Subpart A, Tax Conventions, and Other Related Items, and Subpart B, Legislation and Related Committee Reports.

**Part III.—Administrative, Procedural, and Miscellaneous.**

To the extent practicable, pertinent cross references to these subjects are contained in the other Parts and Subparts. Also included in this part are Bank Secrecy Act Administrative Rulings. Bank Secrecy Act Administrative Rulings are issued by the Department of the Treasury's Office of the Assistant Secretary (Enforcement).

**Part IV.—Items of General Interest.**

This part includes notices of proposed rulemakings, disbarment and suspension lists, and announcements.

The first Bulletin for each month includes a cumulative index for the matters published during the preceding months. These monthly indexes are cumulated on a semiannual basis, and are published in the first Bulletin of the succeeding semiannual period, respectively.

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# Part I. Rulings and Decisions Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986

## Section 401. —Qualified Pension, Profit-Sharing, and Stock Bonus Plans

26 CFR 1.401(l)-1: Permitted disparity in employer-provided contributions or benefits.

### Covered compensation tables; 2002.

The covered compensation tables for the year 2002 under section 401 of the Code are provided for use in determining contributions to defined benefit plans and permitted disparity.

### Rev. Rul. 2001-55

This revenue ruling provides tables of covered compensation under § 401(I)(5)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code (the “Code”) and the Income Tax Regulations, thereunder, for the 2002 plan year.

Section 401(I)(5)(E)(i) defines covered compensation with respect to an employee, as the average of the contribution and benefit bases in effect under section 230 of the Social Security Act (the “Act”) for each year in the 35-year period ending with the year in which the

employee attains social security retirement age.

Section 401(I)(5)(E)(ii) of the Code states that the determination for any year preceding the year in which the employee attains social security retirement age shall be made by assuming that there is no increase in covered compensation after the determination year and before the employee attains social security retirement age.

Section 1.401(I)-1(c)(34) of the regulations defines the taxable wage base as the contribution and benefit base under section 230 of the Act.

Section 1.401(I)-1(c)(7)(i) defines covered compensation for an employee as the average (without indexing) of the taxable wage bases in effect for each calendar year during the 35-year period ending with the last day of the calendar year in which the employee attains (or will attain) social security retirement age. A 35-year period is used for all individuals regardless of the year of birth of the individual. In determining an employee’s covered compensation for a plan year, the taxable wage base for all calendar years beginning

after the first day of the plan year is assumed to be the same as the taxable wage base in effect as of the beginning of the plan year. An employee’s covered compensation for a plan year beginning after the 35-year period applicable under § 1.401(I)-1(c)(7)(i) is the employee’s covered compensation for a plan year during which the 35-year period ends. An employee’s covered compensation for a plan year beginning before the 35-year period applicable under § 1.401(I)-1(c)(7)(i) is the taxable wage base in effect as of the beginning of the plan year.

Section 1.401(I)-1(c)(7)(ii) provides that, for purposes of determining the amount of an employee’s covered compensation under § 1.401(I)-1(c)(7)(i), a plan may use tables, provided by the Commissioner, that are developed by rounding the actual amounts of covered compensation for different years of birth.

For purposes of determining covered compensation for the 2002 year the taxable wage base is \$84,900.

The following tables provide covered compensation for 2002:

2002 COVERED COMPENSATION TABLE

CALENDAR YEAR OF BIRTH	CALENDAR YEAR OF SOCIAL SECURITY RETIREMENT AGE	2002 COVERED COMPENSATION TABLE
1907	1972	\$4,488
1908	1973	4,704
1909	1974	5,004
1910	1975	5,316
1911	1976	5,664
1912	1977	6,060
1913	1978	6,480
1914	1979	7,044
1915	1980	7,692
1916	1981	8,460
1917	1982	9,300
1918	1983	10,236
1919	1984	11,232

# 2002 COVERED COMPENSATION TABLE

CALENDAR YEAR OF BIRTH	CALENDAR YEAR OF SOCIAL SECURITY RETIREMENT AGE	2002 COVERED COMPENSATION TABLE
1920	1985	12,276
1921	1986	13,368
1922	1987	14,520
1923	1988	15,708
1924	1989	16,968
1925	1990	18,312
1926	1991	19,728
1927	1992	21,192
1928	1993	22,716
1929	1994	24,312
1930	1995	25,920
1931	1996	27,576
1932	1997	29,304
1933	1998	31,128
1934	1999	33,060
1935	2000	35,100
1936	2001	37,212
1937	2002	39,444
1938	2004	43,848
1939	2005	46,056
1940	2006	48,252
1941	2007	50,424
1942	2008	52,548
1943	2009	54,588
1944	2010	56,616
1945	2011	58,608
1946	2012	60,552
1947	2013	62,472
1948	2014	64,248
1949	2015	65,940
1950	2016	67,512
1951	2017	69,012
1952	2018	70,416
1953	2019	71,760
1954	2020	73,056
1955	2022	75,456
1956	2023	76,596
1957	2024	77,652
1958	2025	78,612
1959	2026	79,512
1960	2027	80,352
1961	2028	81,132
1962	2029	81,828

# 2002 COVERED COMPENSATION TABLE

CALENDAR YEAR OF BIRTH	CALENDAR YEAR OF SOCIAL SECURITY RETIREMENT AGE	2002 COVERED COMPENSATION TABLE
1963	2030	82,500
1964	2031	83,136
1965	2032	83,700
1966	2033	84,168
1967	2034	84,516
1968	2035	84,768
1969 or later	2036	84,900

## 2002 ROUNDED COVERED COMPENSATION TABLE

YEAR OF BIRTH	COVERED COMPENSATION
1935–1936	\$36,000
1937	39,000
1938 – 1939	45,000
1940	48,000
1941	51,000
1942 – 1943	54,000
1944	57,000
1945 – 1946	60,000
1947 – 1948	63,000
1949	66,000
1950 – 1952	69,000
1953 – 1954	72,000
1955	75,000
1956 – 1958	78,000
1959 – 1962	81,000
1963 – 1966	84,000
1967 and later	84,900

## DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of this revenue ruling is Todd Newman of Employee Plans Actuarial Group 1 of the Tax Exempt and Government Entities Division. For further information regarding this revenue ruling, please contact the Employee Plans' taxpayer assistance telephone service at 1-877-829-5500, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 9:30 p.m. Eastern time, Monday through Friday (a toll-free number). Mr. Newman's number is (202) 283-9888 (not a toll free number).

## Section 995.—Taxation of DISC Income to Shareholders

**2001 base period T-bill rate.** The "base period T-bill rate" for the period ending September 30, 2001, is published as required by section 995(f) of the Code.

## Rev. Rul. 2001-56

Section 995(f)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code provides that a shareholder of a DISC shall pay interest each taxable year in an amount equal to the product of the shareholder's DISC-related deferred tax liability for the year and the "base period T-bill rate." Under section 995(f)(4), the base period T-bill rate is the annual rate of interest determined by the Secretary to be equivalent to the average of the 1-year constant maturity Treasury yields, as published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, for the 1-year period ending on September 30 of the calendar year ending with (or of the most recent calendar year ending before) the close of the taxable year of the shareholder. The base period T-bill rate for the period ending September 30, 2001, is 4.41 percent.

Pursuant to section 6222 of the Code, interest must be compounded daily. The table below provides factors for compounding the base period T-bill rate daily for any number of days in the shareholder's taxable year (including a

52-53 week accounting period) for the 2001 base period T-bill rate. To compute the amount of the interest charge for the shareholder's taxable year, multiply the amount of the shareholder's DISC-related deferred tax liability (as defined in section 995(f)(2)) for that year by the base period T-bill rate factor corresponding to the number of days in the shareholder's taxable year for which the interest charge is being computed. Generally, one would use the factor for 365 days. One would use a different factor only if the shareholder's taxable year for which the interest charge being determined is a short taxable year, if the shareholder uses the 52-53 week taxable year, or if the shareholder's taxable year is a leap year.

For the base period T-bill rates for the periods ending in prior years, see Rev. Rul. 2000-52 (2000-48 I.R.B. 516).

## DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of this revenue ruling is David Bergquist of the Office of the Associate Chief Counsel (International). For further information about this revenue ruling, contact Mr. Bergquist at (202) 622-3850 (not a toll-free call).

### 2001 ANNUAL RATE COMPOUNDED DAILY

#### 4.410 PERCENT DAYS FACTOR

1	.000120822
2	.000241658
3	.000362510
4	.000483375
5	.000604256
6	.000725151
7	.000846060
8	.000966984
9	.001087923
10	.001208876
11	.001329844
12	.001450827
13	.001571824
14	.001692836
15	.001813862

#### 4.410 PERCENT DAYS FACTOR

16	.001934903
17	.002055959
18	.002177029
19	.002298114
20	.002419214
21	.002540328
22	.002661457
23	.002782601
24	.002903759
25	.003024931
26	.003146119
27	.003267321
28	.003388538
29	.003509769
30	.003631015
31	.003752275
32	.003873551
33	.003994841
34	.004116145
35	.004237464
36	.004358798
37	.004480147
38	.004601510
39	.004722888
40	.004844281
41	.004965688
42	.005087110
43	.005208546
44	.005329997
45	.005451463
46	.005572944
47	.005694439
48	.005815949
49	.005937474
50	.006059013
51	.006180567
52	.006302136
53	.006423719
54	.006545317
55	.006666930
56	.006788557
57	.006910199
58	.007031856
59	.007153528
60	.007275214

2001 ANNUAL RATE  
COMPOUNDED DAILY—CONTINUED

4.410 PERCENT		4.410 PERCENT		4.410 PERCENT	
DAYS	FACTOR	DAYS	FACTOR	DAYS	FACTOR
61	.007396915	101	.012277028	141	.017180782
62	.007518630	102	.012399333	142	.017303680
63	.007640361	103	.012521653	143	.017426592
64	.007762106	104	.012643988	144	.017549520
65	.007883866	105	.012766338	145	.017672462
66	.008005640	106	.012888702	146	.017795419
67	.008127429	107	.013011081	147	.017918391
68	.008249233	108	.013133475	148	.018041378
69	.008371052	109	.013255884	149	.018164380
70	.008492885	110	.013378307	150	.018287396
71	.008614733	111	.013500746	151	.018410428
72	.008736596	112	.013623199	152	.018533474
73	.008858473	113	.013745667	153	.018656535
74	.008980366	114	.013868149	154	.018779611
75	.009102272	115	.013990647	155	.018902702
76	.009224194	116	.014113159	156	.019025808
77	.009346131	117	.014235686	157	.019148929
78	.009468082	118	.014358228	158	.019272064
79	.009590048	119	.014480785	159	.019395215
80	.009712028	120	.014603356	160	.019518380
81	.009834023	121	.014725943	161	.019641560
82	.009956034	122	.014848544	162	.019764755
83	.010078058	123	.014971160	163	.019887965
84	.010200098	124	.015093791	164	.020011190
85	.010322152	125	.015216436	165	.020134429
86	.010444221	126	.015339097	166	.020257684
87	.010566305	127	.015461772	167	.020380954
88	.010688404	128	.015584462	168	.020504238
89	.010810517	129	.015707167	169	.020627537
90	.010932645	130	.015829886	170	.020750851
91	.011054788	131	.015952621	171	.020874180
92	.011176945	132	.016075370	172	.020997524
93	.011299118	133	.016198134	173	.021120883
94	.011421305	134	.016320913	174	.021244257
95	.011543507	135	.016443707	175	.021367646
96	.011665723	136	.016566516	176	.021491049
97	.011787955	137	.016689340	177	.021614468
98	.011910201	138	.016812178	178	.021737901
99	.012032462	139	.016935031	179	.021861350
100	.012154738	140	.017057899	180	.021984813

2001 ANNUAL RATE  
COMPOUNDED DAILY—CONTINUED

4.410 PERCENT		4.410 PERCENT		4.410 PERCENT	
DAYS	FACTOR	DAYS	FACTOR	DAYS	FACTOR
181	.022108291	221	.027059670	261	.032035036
182	.022231784	222	.027183762	262	.032159728
183	.022355292	223	.027307868	263	.032284436
184	.022478815	224	.027431989	264	.032409158
185	.022602353	225	.027556126	265	.032533896
186	.022725906	226	.027680277	266	.032658648
187	.022849473	227	.027804443	267	.032783416
188	.022973056	228	.027928625	268	.032908199
189	.023096654	229	.028052821	269	.033032997
190	.023220266	230	.028177032	270	.033157810
191	.023343894	231	.028301258	271	.033282638
192	.023467536	232	.028425500	272	.033407481
193	.023591193	233	.028549756	273	.033532340
194	.023714865	234	.028674027	274	.033657213
195	.023838553	235	.028798314	275	.033782102
196	.023962255	236	.028922615	276	.033907005
197	.024085972	237	.029046932	277	.034031924
198	.024209704	238	.029171263	278	.034156857
199	.024333451	239	.029295610	279	.034281806
200	.024457213	240	.029419971	280	.034406770
201	.024580990	241	.029544347	281	.034531749
202	.024704782	242	.029668739	282	.034656743
203	.024828588	243	.029793146	283	.034781752
204	.024952410	244	.029917567	284	.034906777
205	.025076247	245	.030042004	285	.035031816
206	.025200099	246	.030166455	286	.035156871
207	.025323965	247	.030290922	287	.035281940
208	.025447847	248	.030415404	288	.035407025
209	.025571743	249	.030539901	289	.035532125
210	.025695655	250	.030664412	290	.035657240
211	.025819581	251	.030788939	291	.035782370
212	.025943523	252	.030913481	292	.035907515
213	.026067479	253	.031038038	293	.036032676
214	.026191451	254	.031162610	294	.036157851
215	.026315437	255	.031287197	295	.036283042
216	.026439439	256	.031411799	296	.036408247
217	.026563455	257	.031536416	297	.036533468
218	.026687486	258	.031661049	298	.036658704
219	.026811533	259	.031785696	299	.036783955
220	.026935594	260	.031910358	300	.036909221



2001 ANNUAL RATE  
COMPOUNDED DAILY—CONTINUED

4.410 PERCENT		4.410 PERCENT		4.410 PERCENT	
DAYS	FACTOR	DAYS	FACTOR	DAYS	FACTOR
301	.037034503	326	.040171461	351	.043317908
302	.037159799	327	.040297137	352	.043443964
303	.037285111	328	.040422827	353	.043570035
304	.037410438	329	.040548533	354	.043696121
305	.037535780	330	.040674254	355	.043822222
306	.037661137	331	.040799990	356	.043948339
307	.037786509	332	.040925742	357	.044074471
308	.037911896	333	.041051509	358	.044200618
309	.038037299	334	.041177290	359	.044326780
310	.038162716	335	.041303087	360	.044452958
311	.038288149	336	.041428900	361	.044579151
312	.038413597	337	.041554727	362	.044705359
313	.038539060	338	.041680570	363	.044831582
314	.038664539	339	.041806428	364	.044957821
315	.038790032	340	.041932301	365	.045084074
316	.038915541	341	.042058189	366	.045210343
317	.039041064	342	.042184092	367	.045336628
318	.039166603	343	.042310011	368	.045462927
319	.039292157	344	.042435945	369	.045589242
320	.039417727	345	.042561894	370	.045715572
321	.039543311	346	.042687858	371	.045841918
322	.039668911	347	.042813838		
323	.039794526	348	.042939833		
324	.039920156	349	.043065843		
325	.040045801	350	.043191868		

## Part III – Administrative, Procedural, and Miscellaneous

### Disaster Relief for Taxpayers Affected by the September 11, 2001 Terrorist Attack

#### Notice 2001–68

##### PURPOSE

This notice supplements the tax relief granted in Notice 2001–61, 2001–40 I.R.B. 305 (October 1, 2001), for taxpayers affected by the September 11, 2001 Terrorist Attack (the “Terrorist Attack”) by clarifying and expanding the definition of affected taxpayer, listing additional acts for which a postponement is granted, and providing other relief. The relief provided to taxpayers in this notice will apply retroactively to September 11, 2001.

This notice also postpones the deadlines for certain acts performed by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The postponement of these deadlines is not retroactive to September 11, 2001. Thus, the IRS deadlines are postponed only if the last day for performing the act (*e.g.*, making a tax assessment) would otherwise be on or after November 2, 2001.

Taxpayers who believe they are entitled to relief under this notice should mark “September 11, 2001 Terrorist Attack” in red ink on the top of their returns and other documents submitted to the IRS and petitions submitted to the United States Tax Court. ***Taxpayers should not put this notation on envelopes.*** Doing so may result in a delay in the delivery or processing of the return or document.

Taxpayers that do not qualify for relief under Notice 2001–61 or this notice may still qualify for extensions and relief from penalties for reasonable cause. Reasonable cause relief may also be available to taxpayers who did receive relief under Notice 2001–61 or this notice but who nevertheless could not meet their tax obligations within the relief period. A request for relief from

penalties for reasonable cause should be attached to the return with an explanation of the reasons supporting relief. If penalties are assessed, Form 843, *Claim for Refund and Request for Abatement*, may be completed as a request for reasonable cause relief from penalties.

##### A. MISSING TAXPAYERS

Individuals missing as a result of the Terrorist Attack are affected taxpayers as defined in Notice 2001–61 under the term “victims of the crash.” Thus, the relief granted by Notice 2001–61 and this notice applies to individuals missing as a result of the Terrorist Attack.

##### B. POSTPONEMENT OF DEADLINES FOR SECTION 1031 EXCHANGES

As explained below, a 120-day postponement of time is granted to affected taxpayers for the acts listed in Rev. Proc. 2001–53, 2001–47 I.R.B. 506 (November 19, 2001), if the last day to perform the act would otherwise fall within the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on November 30, 2001. One of the acts listed in Rev. Proc. 2001–53 is an exchange of property under section 1031. This notice provides three types of postponements relating to section 1031 exchanges.

(1) If the taxpayer (transferor) is an ***affected taxpayer*** under Notice 2001–61, then the last day of the identification period or the exchange period set forth in section 1.1031(k)–1(b)(2) of the regulations, relating to deferred like-kind exchanges, or the last day of any period set forth in section 4.02(3) through (6) of Rev. Proc. 2000–37, 2000–40 I.R.B. 308 (October 2, 2000), relating to a qualified exchange accommodation arrangement, is postponed by 120 days if the following requirements are met:

(a) The relinquished property was transferred on or before September 11, 2001, or, in a transaction governed by

Rev. Proc. 2000–37, property was transferred to the exchange accommodation titleholder on or before September 11, 2001; and

(b) Absent application of this notice, the identification period or the exchange period, or any time period set forth in section 4.02(3) through (6) of Rev. Proc. 2000–37, would end on or after September 11, 2001, and on or before November 30, 2001.

(2) If a taxpayer (transferor) is ***not*** an affected taxpayer under Notice 2001–61, then the last day of the identification period or the exchange period set forth in section 1.1031(k)–1(b)(2), or the last day of any period set forth in section 4.02(3) through (6) of Rev. Proc. 2000–37, is postponed by 120 days if the following requirements are met:

(a) The relinquished property was transferred on or before September 11, 2001, or, in a transaction governed by Rev. Proc. 2000–37, property was transferred to the exchange accommodation titleholder on or before September 11, 2001; and

(b) Absent application of this notice, the identification period or the exchange period, or any time period set forth in section 4.02(3) through (6) of Rev. Proc. 2000–37, would end on or after September 11, 2001, and on or before November 30, 2001, and

(c) It is difficult to meet a deadline set forth in section 1.1031(k)–1(b), or a deadline in section 4.02(3) through (6) of Rev. Proc. 2000–37, due to the Terrorist Attack for the following or similar reasons:

(I) The relinquished property or the replacement property is or was located in a covered disaster area (as defined in Notice 2001–61); or

(II) The principal place of business of any party to the transaction other than the transferor (*e.g.*, a qualified intermediary, exchange accommodation titleholder, transferee, settlement attorney, lender, financial institution or a title insurance company) is located in a covered disaster area (as defined in Notice 2001–61); or

(III) Any party to the transaction other than the transferor (or an employee of such a party who is or was involved in the section 1031 transaction) was killed, injured, or is missing as a result of the Terrorist Attack; or

(IV) A document prepared in connection with the exchange (*e.g.*, the agreement between the transferor and the qualified intermediary or the deed to the relinquished property or replacement property) or land records were destroyed, damaged, or lost as a result of the Terrorist Attack; or

(V) A lender decided not to fund a real estate closing due to the Terrorist Attack or refused to fund a loan to the taxpayer because terrorism insurance was not available; or

(VI) A title insurance company was not able to provide the required title insurance policy necessary to settle or close a real estate transaction due to the Terrorist Attack.

(3) If a postponement is not otherwise granted under paragraphs (1) and (2), a postponement to September 24, 2001, similar to the postponement provided in Notice 2001-63, 2001-40 I.R.B. 308 (October 1, 2001), is granted if the following requirements are met:

(a) The relinquished property was transferred on or before September 11, 2001, or, in a transaction governed by Rev. Proc. 2000-37, property was transferred to the exchange accommodation titleholder on or before September 11, 2001; and

(b) Absent application of this notice, the identification period or the exchange period, or any time period set forth in section 4.02(3) through (6) of Rev. Proc. 2000-37, would end on or after September 11, 2001, and on or before September 17, 2001.

#### C. ADDITIONAL GRANT OF RELIEF

(1) This notice expands the relief provided by paragraph (2) of the Grant of Relief section of Notice 2001-61. The additional relief is for tax returns on an extension (not on a postponement under section 7508A) that expires on or after December 1, 2001, and on or before January 31, 2002. For these returns, the last date for filing the return

is postponed until February 15, 2002, under section 7508A. This additional relief is available only to taxpayers that have difficulty in meeting their federal tax obligations because their records, computers, or other essential supporting services were lost or damaged, or essential personnel were injured or killed, or are missing as a result of the Terrorist Attack.

(2) Under paragraph (4) of the Grant of Relief section of Notice 2001-61, the IRS granted to all affected taxpayers a 120-day postponement of time to perform the acts described in section 301.7508A-1(c)(1), if the last day to perform the act fell within the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on November 30, 2001. One of these acts is the filing of any Tax Court petition. Under this notice, the relief provided by paragraph (4) is expanded as follows. If the last date for filing any Tax Court petition would otherwise be on or after December 1, 2001, and on or before December 31, 2001, the last date for filing the petition is postponed by 60 days under section 7508A.

(3) In addition to the acts specifically identified in section 301.7508A-1(c)(1), a 120-day postponement is granted for each act listed in Rev. Proc. 2001-53, for affected taxpayers if the last day to perform the act would otherwise fall within the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on November 30, 2001. This postponement does not, however, apply to the acts required by section 148(f)(3) and section 1.148-3(g), section 1.148-5(c), section 148(f)(4)(C)(xvi) and section 1.148-7(k)(1), or section 149(e). Postponements of these acts for issuers of tax exempt bonds were provided in Announcement 2001-101, 2001-43 I.R.B. 374 (October 22, 2001). For purposes of tax-exempt bonds, the term "affected taxpayer" shall include any affected issuer as described in Announcement 2001-101. This postponement also does not apply to the deadline for Form 5500 and Form 5500-EZ filings. The Department of Labor's Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration Press Release No. 01-36 (released September 14, 2001) grants relief extending the

deadline for filing Form 5500 and Form 5500-EZ.

#### D. PARTNERS, S CORPORATION SHAREHOLDERS, AND BENEFICIARIES OF TRUSTS AND ESTATES

Partners, S corporation shareholders, and beneficiaries of trusts and estates use the information reported to them on Schedule K-1 by their partnerships, corporations, trusts, or estates to prepare their own income tax returns. If the income tax return of the partnership, S corporation, trust or estate was postponed or extended under this notice or Notice 2001-61, the partner, S corporation shareholder, or beneficiary of a trust or estate may not receive the Schedule K-1 prior to the due date or extended due date of the partner's, shareholder's, or beneficiary's income tax return. The income tax return of the partner, shareholder, or beneficiary is *not* postponed or extended by Notice 2001-61 or this notice solely because the entity (the partnership, S corporation, trust, or estate) is an affected taxpayer.

Partners, shareholders, and beneficiaries of trusts and estates may request extensions of time to file their income tax returns. See I.R.C. § 6081. If the Schedule K-1 is not received by the extended due date, the partner, shareholder, or beneficiary should prepare and file the income tax return on a timely basis by making a reasonable estimate in good faith of items of income, gain, loss, deduction, and credit attributable to the taxpayer's interest in the entity. Later, when the Schedule K-1 is received, the taxpayer should prepare an amended return reflecting the items reported on the Schedule K-1. If the taxpayer's original return underestimated items of income or gain, or overstated items of deduction, loss, or credit, and a late payment penalty attributable to these items is assessed, the taxpayer should request an abatement of the penalty for reasonable cause. If the original return was prepared in good faith based on reasonable estimates of the tax items attributable to the entity, the IRS will waive or abate penalties for late payment.

## E. RELIEF FROM PENALTY FOR FAILING TO FILE PARTNERSHIP RETURN BY MAGNETIC MEDIA

Any partnership that is an affected taxpayer, as defined in Notice 2001-61 and this notice, and that is required to file a partnership return by magnetic media (electronically) under section 6011(e) will not be assessed a penalty under section 6721 for failing to file the partnership return electronically if the partnership elects to file a paper return. This relief is for partnership returns that have an original due date or extended due date (not a postponed due date under section 7508A) on or after September 11, 2001, and on or before November 30, 2001. Taxpayers who qualify should write "September 11, 2001 Terrorist Attack" in red ink on the top of their paper Form 1065. The IRS will abate any penalty that is improperly assessed.

## F. ACTS PERFORMED BY THE GOVERNMENT

(1) If the last date otherwise prescribed by law for making a tax assessment is on or after November 2, 2001, and the taxpayer received a 120-day postponement of time to file a Tax Court petition under paragraph (4) of the Grant of Relief section of Notice 2001-61, then the last date otherwise prescribed by law for making an assessment is correspondingly postponed by 120 days. This additional time for making an assessment is needed for the following reason. Under section 6503, the period of limitations on assessment is suspended when a statutory notice of deficiency is mailed. The section 6503 suspension period (generally 150 days) includes the period (generally 90 days) after the issuance of a statutory notice of deficiency during which the taxpayer is permitted to file a Tax Court petition and the IRS is prohibited from making an assessment. *See* I.R.C. §§ 6213(a) and 6213(c). Under Notice 2001-61, affected taxpayers are entitled to an additional 120 days to file a Tax Court petition in response to the notice of deficiency. In some cases, the period of limitations on assessment could expire

prior to the expiration of the expanded period during which an affected taxpayer may file a Tax Court petition.

(2) Similar to paragraph (1), if the last date otherwise prescribed by law for making a tax assessment is on or after November 2, 2001, and the taxpayer receives a 60-day postponement of time to file a Tax Court petition under paragraph (2) of the Additional Grant of Relief section of this notice, the last date otherwise prescribed by law for making a tax assessment is correspondingly postponed by 60 days.

(3) Documents maintained by the IRS (including the Office of Chief Counsel) in New York City were destroyed or lost in the Terrorist Attack, or remain in buildings that are inaccessible. The destruction or loss of these documents (or the IRS's lack of access to them) will materially interfere with the IRS's ability to timely administer the Internal Revenue Code with respect to certain taxpayers. The taxpayers to whom these records relate are "affected taxpayers" for the limited purpose of this paragraph. In these cases, a 120-day postponement is granted for the following government acts if the last date for performance of the act is on or after November 2, 2001, and on or before November 30, 2001: making an assessment of any tax; issuing a statutory notice of deficiency; allowing a credit or refund of any tax; collecting by the Secretary, by levy or otherwise, the amount of any liability in respect of any tax; bringing suit by the United States, or any office on its behalf, in respect of any tax liability; returning property under section 6343; and the discharge of an executor from personal liability for a decedent's taxes under section 6905. The IRS will notify, as soon as practicable, any affected taxpayers, as defined under this paragraph, of the government act or acts that will be postponed.

## G. TAXPAYER INQUIRIES

If you wish to recommend that other acts qualify for postponement under this notice, Notice 2001-61, or Rev. Proc. 2001-53, please write to the Office of Associate Chief Counsel, Procedure and

Administration (Administrative Provisions and Judicial Practice Division), CC:PA:APJP:Br2, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20224, or send an e-mail message to *No-tice.Comments@irs.counsel.treas.gov*. Please write "7508A List" on the envelope or in the subject matter area of the e-mail.

## H. DRAFTING INFORMATION

This notice was drafted by the Office of Associate Chief Counsel, Procedure and Administration (Administrative Provisions and Judicial Practice Division). For further information regarding this notice you may call the toll-free disaster hotline at (866) 562-5227 or (202) 622-4940 (not a toll-free call).

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*26 CFR 301.7508-1: Time for performing certain acts postponed by reason of service in a combat zone or a Presidentially declared disaster. (Also Part I, 7508A; 301.7508A-1.)*

## Rev. Proc. 2001-53

### SECTION 1. PURPOSE

.01 This revenue procedure provides a list of time-sensitive acts, the performance of which may be postponed under sections 7508 and 7508A of the Internal Revenue Code (Code). Section 7508 of the Code postpones specified acts for individuals serving in the Armed Forces of the United States or serving in support of such Armed Forces in a combat zone. Section 7508A of the Code permits a postponement of specified acts for taxpayers affected by a Presidentially declared disaster. The list of acts in this revenue procedure supplements the list of postponed acts in section 7508(a)(1) of the Code and § 301.7508A-1(b) of the Regulations on Procedure and Administration.

.02 This revenue procedure does not, by itself, provide any postponements under sections 7508 or 7508A. In order for taxpayers to be entitled to a postponement of any act listed in this reve-

nue procedure, the IRS generally will publish a Notice or other guidance providing relief with respect to a specific combat zone or Presidentially declared disaster.

.03 This revenue procedure will be updated as needed when the IRS determines that additional acts should be included in the list of postponed acts or that certain acts should be removed from the list. Also, taxpayers may recommend that additional acts be considered for postponement under sections 7508 and 7508A. See section 17 of this revenue procedure.

## SECTION 2. BACKGROUND

.01 Section 7508(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code permits a postponement of certain time-sensitive acts for individuals serving in the Armed Forces or in support of such Armed Forces in an area designated by the President as a combat zone under section 112. Among these acts are the filing of returns, the payment of tax, the filing of a Tax Court petition, and the filing of a refund claim. In the event of service in a combat zone, the acts specified in section 7508(a)(1) of the Code are *automatically postponed*. In addition, if the Service publishes a Notice or other guidance providing additional relief under section 7508, some or all of the acts listed in this revenue procedure may be postponed. Likewise, acts not listed in this revenue procedure may be included in published guidance.

.02 Section 7508A of the Code provides that certain acts performed by taxpayers and the government may be postponed if the taxpayer is affected by

a Presidentially declared disaster. A “Presidentially declared disaster” is defined in section 1033(h)(3) of the Code. Section 301.7508A-1(d)(1) of the Regulations on Procedure and Administration defines seven types of affected taxpayers, including any individual whose principal residence (for purposes of 1033(h)(4)) is located in a “covered disaster area” and any business entity or sole proprietor whose principal place of business is located in a “covered disaster area.” Postponements under section 7508A are not available simply because a disaster has occurred. Generally, the IRS will publish a Notice or other guidance authorizing the postponement. Such guidance will describe the acts postponed, the duration of the postponement, and the location of the covered disaster area. See, for example, Notice 2001–30, 2001–14 I.R.B. 989 and Notice 97–62, 1997–2 C.B. 320, 1997–49 I.R.B. 8. When a notice or other guidance for a particular disaster is published, the guidance generally will refer to this revenue procedure and may provide for a postponement of all the acts listed in the regulations and this revenue procedure. Alternatively, the guidance may provide that only certain acts listed in this revenue procedure are postponed based on the time when the disaster occurred, its severity, and other factors.

## SECTION 3. SCOPE

This revenue procedure applies to individuals serving in the Armed Forces in a combat zone, or in support of such Armed Forces, and to affected taxpay-

ers within the meaning of § 301.7508A-1(d)(1) of the Regulations on Procedure and Administration.

## SECTION 4. APPLICATION

.01 The tables below list sections of the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations requiring the timely performance of specified acts that may be postponed under sections 7508 and 7508A.

.02 In order to avoid unnecessary duplication, the following tables do not include acts specified in sections 7508 or 7508A or the regulations thereunder. Thus, for example, no mention is made in the following tables of the filing of tax returns or the payment of taxes (or an installment thereof) because these acts are already covered by sections 7508 and 7508A and the regulations thereunder. Also, the following tables do not refer to the making of accounting method elections or any other elections required to be made on tax returns or attachments thereto. Reference to these elections is not necessary because postponement of the filing of a tax return automatically postpones the making of any election required to be made on the return or an attachment thereto.

.03 The following tables refer only to postponement of acts performed by taxpayers. Additional guidance will be published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin if a decision is made that acts performed by the government may be postponed under section 7508 or section 7508A.

## SECTION 5. ACCOUNTING METHODS AND PERIODS

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
1.	Chapter 1, Subchapter E of the Code	Any act relating to the adoption, election, retention, or change of any accounting method or accounting period, or to the use of an accounting method or accounting period, that is required to be performed on or before the due date of a tax return (including extensions). Examples of such acts are (a) the requirement in Rev. Proc. 2000-11, section 6.02, that Form 1128 must be filed with the Director, Internal Revenue Service Center, on or before the due date of the tax return for the short period required to effect the change in accounting period; and (b) the requirement in Rev. Proc. 99-49, section 6.02, that a copy of Form 3115 must be filed with the national office no later than when the original Form 3115 is filed with the timely filed tax return for the year of the accounting method change.
2.	Treas. Reg. § 1.381(c)(4)-1(d)(2)	If the acquiring corporation is not permitted to use the method of accounting used by the acquiring corporation, the method of accounting used by the distributor/transferor corporation, or the principal method of accounting; or if the corporation wishes to use a new method of accounting, then the acquiring corporation must apply to the Commissioner to use another method. Treas. Reg. § 1.381(c)(4)-1(d)(2) requires applications to be filed not later than 90 days after the date of distribution or transfer. Rev. Proc. 83-77, 1983-2 C.B. 594, provides an automatic 90-day extension.
3.	Treas. Reg. § 1.381(c)(5)-1(d)(2)	If the acquiring corporation is not permitted to use the inventory method used by the acquiring corporation, the inventory method used by the distributor/transferor corporation, or the principal method of accounting, or wishes to use a new method of accounting, then the acquiring corporation must apply to the Commissioner to use another method. Treas. Reg. § 1.381(c)(5)-1(d)(2) requires applications to be filed not later than 90 days after the date of distribution or transfer. Rev. Proc. 83-77 provides an automatic 90-day extension.
4.	Treas. Reg. § 1.442-1(b)(1)	In order to secure prior approval of an adoption, change or retention of a taxpayer's annual accounting period, the taxpayer generally must file an application on Form 1128, Application to Adopt, Change, or Retain a Tax Year, with the Commissioner. The application must be filed on or before the 15th day of the second calendar month following the close of the short period. (But see Rev. Proc. 2001-11, 2000-3 I.R.B. 309, for automatic changes in annual accounting period that can be made with the return.)
5.	Treas. Reg. § 1.444-3T(b)(1)	A section 444 election must be made by filing Form 8716, Election to Have a Tax Year Other Than a Required Tax Year, with the Service Center. Generally, Form 8716 must be filed by the earlier of (a) the 15th day of the fifth month following the month that includes the first day of the taxable year for which the election will first be effective, or (b) the due date (without regard to extensions) of the income tax return resulting from the section 444 election.
6.	Treas. Reg. § 1.446-1(e)(3)(i)	To secure the Commissioner's consent to a change in method of accounting, the taxpayer must file an application on Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method, with the Commissioner during the taxable year in which the taxpayer desires to make the change in method of accounting ( <i>i.e.</i> , must be filed by the last day of such taxable year). This filing requirement is also in Rev. Proc. 97-27, 1997-1 C.B. 680. (But see Rev. Proc. 99-49, 1999-2 C.B. 725, for automatic changes in method of accounting that can be made with the return.)

# SECTION 5. ACCOUNTING METHODS AND PERIODS—CONTINUED

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
7.	Treas. Reg. § 1.461-1(c)(3)(ii)	A taxpayer may elect, with the consent of the Commissioner, to accrue real property taxes ratably in accordance with section 461(c). A written request for permission to make such an election must be submitted within 90 days after the beginning of the taxable year to which the election is first applicable. Rev. Proc. 83-77 provides an automatic 90-day extension.
8.	Sec. 461(h)(3)	A taxpayer may elect the recurring item exception method of accounting under which certain items that are recurring in nature (for example, rebates, prizes, and provision of services under warranty contracts) are treated as incurred during a taxable year if, (among other requirements) for each such item, economic performance occurs within 8½-months after the close of the taxable year.
9.	Treas. Reg. § 1.7519-2T(a)(2),(3) and (4)	A partnership or S corporation must file the Form 8752, Required Payment or Refund Under Section 7519, if the taxpayer has made an election under section 444 to use a taxable year other than its required taxable year and the election is still in effect. The Form 8752 must be filed and any required payment must be made by the date stated in the instructions to Form 8752.
10.	Rev. Proc. 87-32, 1987-2 C.B. 396	<p>Certain partnerships, S corporations, corporations electing to be S corporations, or personal service corporations that desire to change or retain a tax year that is its natural business year, as defined in section 4.01(1) of Rev. Proc. 87-32, and S corporations or corporations electing to be S corporations that desire to change to a tax year that meets the “ownership tax year test” set forth in section 4.02, must file Form 1128, Application to Adopt, Change, or Retain a Tax Year, with the Service Center on or before the 15th day of the second calendar month following the close of the short period for which a return is required.</p> <p>If a partnership, S corporation or a personal service corporation desires to retain a tax year not described in Rev. Proc. 87-32, then the taxpayer should request permission to retain its tax year by filing Form 1128 on or before the 75th day of the tax year for which the retention is to apply.</p> <p>An electing S corporation that desires to adopt, change to, or retain a tax year not described in Rev. Proc. 87-32 must request permission by filing Form 2553, Election by a Small Business Corporation, when the election to be an S corporation is filed.</p>
11.	Rev. Proc. 92-29, section 6.02	<p>A developer of real estate requesting the Commissioner’s consent to use the alternative cost method must file a private letter ruling request within 30 days after the close of the taxable year in which the first benefitted property in the project is sold.</p> <p>The request must include a consent extending the period of limitation on the assessment of income tax with respect to the use of the alternative cost method.</p>

## SECTION 6. BUSINESS AND INDIVIDUAL TAX ISSUES

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
1.	Treas. Reg. § 1.71-1T(b), Q&A-7	A payer spouse may send cash to a third party on behalf of a spouse that qualifies for alimony or separate maintenance payments if the payments are made to the third party at the written request or consent of the payee spouse. The request or consent must state that the parties intend the payment to be treated as an alimony payment to the payee spouse subject to the rules of section 71. The payer spouse must receive the request or consent prior to the date of filing of the payer spouse's first return of tax for the taxable year in which the payment was made.
2.	Treas. Reg. § 1.77-1	A taxpayer who receives a loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation may elect to include the amount of the loan in his gross income for the taxable year in which the loan is received. The taxpayer in subsequent taxable years must include in his gross income all amounts received during those years as loans from the Commodity Credit Corporation, unless he secures the permission of the Commissioner to change to a different method of accounting. Treas. Reg. § 1.77-1 requires such requests to be filed within 90 days after the beginning of the taxable year of change. Rev. Proc. 83-77 provides an automatic 90-day extension.
3.	Treas. Reg. § 1.110-1(b)(4)(ii)(A)	The lessee must expend its construction allowance on the qualified long-term real property within eight and one-half months after the close of the taxable year in which the construction allowance was received.
4.	Sec. 118(c)(2)	A contribution in aid of construction received by a regulated public utility that provides water or sewerage disposal services must be expended by the utility on qualifying property before the end of the second taxable year after the year in which it was received by the utility.
5.	Treas. Reg. § 1.170A-5(a)(2)	A contribution of an undivided present interest in tangible personal property shall be treated as made upon receipt by the donee of a formally executed and acknowledged deed of gift. However, the period of initial possession by the donee may not be deferred for more than one year.
6.	Sec. 468A(g)	A taxpayer that makes payments to a nuclear decommissioning fund with respect to a taxable year must make the payments within 2½ months after the close of such taxable year (the deemed payment date).
7.	Sec. 530(h)	A trustee of a Coverdell education savings account must provide certain information concerning the account to the beneficiary by January 31 following the calendar year to which the information relates. In addition, Form 5498 must be filed with the IRS by May 31 following the calendar year to which the information relates.
8.	Sec. 563(a)	In the determination of the dividends paid deduction for purposes of the accumulated earnings tax imposed by section 531, a dividend paid after the close of any taxable year and on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of such taxable year shall be considered as paid during such taxable year. The close of the taxable year is not affected by this revenue procedure; the 3½-month period within which the dividend is paid is the period extended.
9.	Sec. 563(b)	In the determination of the dividends paid deduction for purposes of the personal holding company tax imposed by section 541, a dividend paid after the close of any taxable year and on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of such taxable year shall, to the extent the taxpayer elects on its return for the taxable year, be considered as paid during such taxable year. The close of the taxable year is not affected by this revenue procedure; the 3½-month period within which the dividend is paid is the period extended.
10.	Sec. 563(c)	In the determination of the dividends paid deduction for purposes of part III, a dividend paid after the close of any taxable year and on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of such taxable year shall, to the extent the company designates such dividend as being taken into account, be considered as paid during such taxable year. The close of the taxable year is not affected by this revenue procedure; the 3½-month period within which the dividend is paid is the period extended.



SECTION 6. BUSINESS AND INDIVIDUAL TAX ISSUES—CONTINUED

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
11.	Treas. Reg. § 1.468A-3(h)(1)(v)	A taxpayer must file a request for a schedule of ruling amounts for a nuclear decommissioning fund by the deemed payment date (2½-months after the close of the taxable year for which the schedule of ruling amounts is sought).
12.	Treas. Reg. § 1.468A-3(h)(1)(vii)	A taxpayer has 30 days to provide additional requested information with respect to a request for a schedule of ruling amounts. If the information is not provided within the 30 days, the request will not be considered filed until the date the information is provided.
13.	Sec. 529(c)(3)(C)(i)	A rollover contribution to another qualified tuition program must be made no later than the 60th day after the date of a distribution from a qualified tuition program.
14.	Sec. 530(d)(4)(C)(i)	Excess contributions to a Coverdell education savings account must be distributed before a specified time in the taxable year following the taxable year in which the contribution is made.
15.	Sec. 530(d)(5)	A rollover contribution to another Coverdell education savings account must be made no later than the 60th day after the date of a payment or distribution from a Coverdell education savings account.
16.	Sec. 563(d)	For the purpose of applying section 562(a), with respect to distributions under subsection (a), (b), or (c) of section 562, a distribution made after the close of the taxable year and on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of the taxable year shall be considered as made on the last day of such taxable year. The close of the taxable year is not affected by this revenue procedure; the 3½-month period within which the dividend is paid is the period extended.
17.	Sec. 1031(a)	Any property received by the taxpayer shall be treated as property which is not like-kind property if - (A) such property is not identified as property to be received in the exchange on or before the day which is 45 days after the date on which the taxpayer transfers the property relinquished in the exchange, or (B) such property is received after the earlier of (i) the day which is 180 days after the date on which the taxpayer transfers the property relinquished in the exchange, or (ii) the due date (determined with regard to extension) for the transferor's return of the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year in which the transfer of the relinquished property occurs.
18.	Sec. 1043(a)	If an eligible person (as defined under section 1043(b)) sells any property pursuant to a certificate of divestiture, then at the election of the taxpayer, gain from such sale shall be recognized only to the extent that the amount realized on such sale exceeds the cost of any permitted property purchased by the taxpayer during the 60-day period beginning on the date of such sale.
19.	Sec. 1045(a)	A taxpayer other than a corporation may elect to roll over gain from the sale of qualified small business stock held for more than six months if other qualified small business stock is purchased by the taxpayer during the 60-day period beginning on the date of sale.
20.	Sec. 1382(d)	An organization, to which section 1382(d) applies, is required to pay a patronage dividend within 8½ months after the close of the year.
21.	Sec. 1388(j)(3)(A)	Any cooperative organization that exercises its option to net patronage gains and losses, is required to give notice to its patrons of the netting by the 15th day of the 9th month following the close of the taxable year.
22.	Treas. Reg. § 301.7701-3(c)	The effective date of an entity classification election (Form 8832) cannot be more than 75 days prior to the date on which the election is filed.

## SECTION 6. BUSINESS AND INDIVIDUAL TAX ISSUES—CONTINUED

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
23.	Treas. Reg. §§ 301.9100-2(b)–(d)	An automatic extension of 6 months from the due date of a return, excluding extensions, is granted to make the regulatory of statutory elections whose due dates are the due date of the return or the due date of the return including extensions (for example, an application to change a method of accounting under Rev. Proc. 99–49), provided the taxpayer (a) timely filed its return for the year of election, (b) within that 6-month extension period, takes the required corrective action to file the election in accordance with the statute, regulations, revenue procedure, revenue ruling, notice or announcement permitting the election, and (c) writes at the top of the return, statement of election or other form “FILED PURSUANT TO § 301.9100-2.”
24.	Treas. Reg. § 301.9100-2(a)(1)	An automatic extension of 12 months from the due date for making a regulatory election is granted to make certain elections, including the election to use other than the required taxable year under section 444, and the election to use LIFO under section 472.

## SECTION 7. CORPORATE ISSUES

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
1.	Sec. 302(e)(1)	A corporation must complete a distribution in pursuance of a plan of partial liquidation of a corporation within the specified period.
2.	Sec. 303 and Treas. Reg. § 1.303-2	A corporation must complete the distribution of property to a shareholder in redemption of all or part of the stock of the corporation which (for Federal estate tax purposes) is included in determining the estate of a decedent. Section 303 and Treas. Reg. § 1.303-2 require, among other things, that the distribution occur within the specified period.
3.	Sec. 304(b)(3)(C)	If certain requirements are met, section 304(a) does not apply to a transaction involving the formation of a bank holding company. One requirement is that within a specified period (generally 2 years) after control of a bank is acquired, stock constituting control of the bank is transferred to a bank holding company in connection with the bank holding company’s formation.
4.	Sec. 332(b) and Treas. Reg. §§ 1.332-3 and 1.332-4	A corporation must completely liquidate a corporate subsidiary within the specified period.
5.	Sec. 338(d)(3) and (h), and Treas. Reg. § 1.338–2	An acquiring corporation must complete a “qualified stock purchase” of a target corporation’s stock within the specified acquisition period.
6.	Sec. 338(g) and Treas. Reg. § 1.338-2	An acquiring corporation may elect to treat certain stock purchases as asset acquisitions. The election must be made within the specified period.
7.	Sec. 338(h)(10) and Treas. Reg. § 338(h)(10)-1(c)	An acquiring corporation and selling group of corporations may elect to treat certain stock purchases as asset purchases, and to avoid gain or loss upon the stock sale. The election must be made within the specified period.
8.	Sec. 341 and Treas. Reg. § 1.341-7	A shareholder of a collapsible corporation must sell its stock in the corporation within the specified period.

## SECTION 7. CORPORATE ISSUES—CONTINUED

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
9.	Treas. Reg. § 1.381(c)(17)-1(c)	An acquiring corporation files a Form 976, Claim for Deficiency Dividends Deduction by a Personal Holding Company, Regulated Investment Company, or Real Estate Investment Trust, within 120 days after the date of the determination under section 547(c) to claim a deduction of a deficiency dividend.
10.	Sec. 562(b)(1)(B)	In the case of a complete liquidation (except in the case of a complete liquidation of a personal holding company or foreign personal holding company) occurring within 24 months after the adoption of a plan of liquidation, any distribution within such period pursuant to such plan shall, to the extent of the earnings and profits (computed without regard to capital losses) of the corporation for the taxable year in which such distribution is made, be treated as a dividend for purposes of computing the dividends paid deduction.
11.	Sec. 562(b)(2)	In the case of a complete liquidation of a personal holding company occurring within 24 months after the adoption of a plan of liquidation, the amount of any distribution within such period pursuant to such plan shall be treated as a dividend for purposes of computing the dividends paid deduction to the extent that such is distributed to corporate distributees and represents such corporate distributees' allocable share of the undistributed personal holding company income for the taxable year of such distribution.
12.	Sec. 1502 and Treas. Reg. § 1.1502-75(c)(1)(i)	A common parent must apply for permission to discontinue filing consolidated returns within a specified period after the date of enactment of a law affecting the computation of tax liability.
13.	Sec. 6425 and Treas. Reg. § 1.6425-1	Corporations applying for an adjustment of an overpayment of estimated income tax must file Form 4466, Corporation Application for Quick Refund of Overpayment of Estimated Tax, on or before the 15th day of the third month after the taxable year, or before the date the corporation first files its income tax return for such year, whichever is earlier.

## SECTION 8. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT ISSUES

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
1.	Sec. 72(p)(2)(B) and (C), and Treas. Reg. § 1.72(p)-1, Q&A-10	A loan from a qualified employer plan to a participant in, or a beneficiary of, such plan must be repaid according to certain time schedules specified in section 72(p)(2)(B) and (C) (including, if applicable, any grace period granted pursuant to Treas. Reg. § 1.72(p)-1, Q&A-10).
2.	Sec. 72(t)(2)(A)(iv)	Under section 72(t)(2)(A)(iv), to avoid the imposition of a 10-percent additional tax on a distribution from a qualified retirement plan, the distribution must be part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments, made at least annually.
3.	Sec. 72(t)(2)(F)	To avoid the imposition of a 10-percent additional tax on a distribution from an individual retirement arrangement (IRA) for a first-time home purchase, such distribution must be used within 120 days of the distribution to pay qualified acquisition costs or rolled into an IRA.
4.	Sec. 83(b) and Treas. Reg. § 1.83-2(a)	Any person who performs services in connection with which property is transferred to any person may elect not later than 30 days after the date of the transfer of the property to include in his gross income, for the taxable year in which such property is transferred, the excess of the fair market value of the property over the amount (if any) paid for the property.
5.	Proposed Treas. Reg. § 1.125-1, Q&A-15	Cafeteria plan participants will avoid constructive receipt of the taxable amounts if they elect the benefits they will receive before the beginning of the period during which the benefits will be provided.

SECTION 8. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT ISSUES—CONTINUED

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
6.	Proposed Treas. Reg. § 1.125-1, Q&A-14 and Proposed Treas. Reg. § 1.125-2, Q&A-7	Cafeteria plan participants will not be in constructive receipt if, at the end of the plan year, they forfeit amounts elected but not used during the plan year.
7.	Proposed Treas. Reg. § 1.125-2, Q&A-5	Cafeteria plan participants may receive in cash the value of unused vacation days on or before the earlier of the last day of the cafeteria plan year or the last day of the employee's taxable year to which the unused days relate.
8.	Treas. Reg. § 1.162-27(e)(2)	A performance goal is considered pre-established if it is established in writing by the corporation's compensation committee not later than 90 days after the commencement of the period of service to which the performance goal relates if the outcome is substantially uncertain at the time the compensation committee actually establishes the goal. In no event, however, will the performance goal be considered pre-established if it is established after 25 percent of the period of service has elapsed.
9.	Sec. 220(f)(5)	A rollover contribution to an Archer MSA must be made no later than the 60th day after the day on which the holder receives a payment or distribution from an Archer MSA.
10.	Sec. 220(h)	A trustee or custodian of an MSA (Archer MSA or Medicare+Choice MSA) must provide certain information concerning the MSA to the account holder by January 31 following the calendar year to which the information relates. In addition, MSA contribution information must be furnished to the account holder, and Form 5498, IRA Contribution Information, filed with the IRS, by May 31 following the calendar year to which the information relates.
11.	Secs. 401(a)(9), 403(a)(1), 403(b)(10), 408(a)(6), 408(b)(3) and 457(d)(2)	The first required minimum distribution from plans subject to the rules in section 401(a)(9) must be made no later than the required beginning date. Subsequent required minimum distributions must be made by the end of each distribution calendar year.
12.	Sec. 401(a)(28)(B)(i)	A qualified participant in an ESOP (as defined in section 401(a)(28)(B)(iii)) may elect within 90 days after the close of each plan year in the qualified election period (as defined in section 401(a)(28)(B)(iv)) to direct the plan as to the investment of at least 25 percent of the participant's account in the plan (50 percent in the case of the last election).
13.	Sec. 401(a)(28)(B)(ii)	A plan must distribute the portion of the participant's account covered by an election under section 401(a)(28)(B)(i) within 90 days after the period during which an election can be made; or the plan must offer at least 3 investment options (not inconsistent with regulations prescribed by the Secretary) to each participant making the election under section 401(a)(28)(B)(i) and within 90 days after the period during which the election may be made, the plan must invest the portion of the participant's account in accordance with the participant's election.
14.	Sec. 401(a)(30) and Treas. Reg. § 1.401(a)-30 and § 1.402(g)-1	Excess deferrals for a calendar year, plus income attributable to the excess, must be distributed no later than the first April 15 following the calendar year.

SECTION 8. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT ISSUES—CONTINUED

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
15.	Sec. 401(b) and Treas. Reg. § 1.401(b)-1	A retirement plan that fails to satisfy the requirements of section 401(a) or section 403(a) on any day because of a disqualifying provision will be treated as satisfying such requirements on such day if, prior to the expiration of the applicable remedial amendment period, all plan provisions necessary to satisfy the requirements of section 401(a) or 403(a) are in effect and have been made effective for the whole of such period.
16.	Sec. 401(k)(8)	A cash or deferred arrangement must distribute excess contributions for a plan year, plus income attributable to the excess, pursuant to the terms of the arrangement no later than the close of the following plan year.
17.	Sec. 401(m)(6)	A plan subject to section 401(m) must distribute excess aggregate contributions for a plan year, plus income attributable to the excess, pursuant to the terms of the plan no later than the close of the following plan year.
18.	Sec. 402(g)(2)(A) and Treas. Reg. § 1.402(g)-1	An individual with excess deferrals for a taxable year must notify a plan, not later than a specified date following the taxable year, that excess deferrals have been contributed to that plan for the taxable year. A distribution of excess deferrals identified by the individual, plus income attributable to the excess, must be accomplished no later than the first April 15 following the taxable year of the excess.
19.	Sec. 404(k)(2)(A)(ii)	An ESOP receiving dividends on stock of the C corporation maintaining the plan must distribute the dividend in cash to participants or beneficiaries not later than 90 days after the close of the plan year in which the dividend was paid.
20.	Secs. 408(i) and 6047(c)	A trustee or issuer of an individual retirement arrangement (IRA) must provide certain information concerning the IRA to the IRA owner by January 31 following the calendar year to which the information relates. In addition, IRA contribution information must be furnished to the owner, and Form 5498, Individual Retirement Arrangement Information, filed with the IRS, by May 31 following the calendar year to which the information relates.
21.	Sec. 409(h)(4)	An employer required to repurchase employer securities under section 409(h)(1)(B) must provide a put option for a period of at least 60 days following the date of distribution of employer securities to a participant, and if the put option is not exercised, for an additional 60-day period in the following plan year. A participant who receives a distribution of employer securities under section 409(h)(1)(B) must exercise the put option provided by that section within a period of at least 60 days following the date of distribution, or if the put option is not exercised within that period, for an additional 60-day period in the following plan year.
22.	Sec. 409(h)(5)	An employer required to repurchase employer securities distributed as part of a total distribution must pay for the securities in substantially equal periodic payments (at least annually) over a period beginning not later than 30 days after the exercise of the put option and not exceeding 5 years.
23.	Sec. 409(h)(6)	An employer required to repurchase employer securities distributed as part of an installment distribution must pay for the securities not later than 30 days after the exercise of the put option under section 409(h)(4).
24.	Sec. 409(o)	An ESOP must commence the distribution of a participant's account balance, if the participant elects, not later than 1 year after the close of the plan year — i) in which the participant separates from service by reason of attaining normal retirement age under the plan, death or disability; or ii) which is the 5th plan year following the plan year in which the participant otherwise separates from service (except if the participant is reemployed before distribution is required to begin).
25.	Sec. 1042(a)(2)	A taxpayer must purchase qualified replacement property (defined in section 1042(c)(4)) within the replacement period, defined in section 1042(c)(3) as the period which begins 3 months before the date of the sale of qualified securities to an ESOP and ends 12 months after the date of such sale.
26.	Treas. Reg. § 1.1042-1T, Q&A-3	A taxpayer must notarize any statement of purchase with respect to qualified replacement property required under Treas. Reg. § 1.1042-1T, Q&A-3 no later than 30 days after a purchase of qualified replacement property.

SECTION 8. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT ISSUES—CONTINUED

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
27.	Sec. 4972(c)(3)	Nondeductible plan contributions must be distributed prior to a certain date to avoid a 10 percent tax.
28.	Sec. 4979 and Treas. Reg. § 54.4979-1	A 10 percent tax on the amount of excess contributions and excess aggregate contributions under a plan for a plan year will be imposed unless the excess, plus income attributable to the excess is distributed (or, if forfeitable, forfeited) no later than 2½-months after the close of the plan year. In the case of an employer maintaining a SARSEP, employees must be notified of the excess by the employer within the 2½-month period to avoid the tax.
29.	Secs. 6033, 6039D, 6047, 6057, 6058, and 6059	<p>Form 5500 and Form 5500-EZ, which are used to report annual information concerning employee benefit plans and fringe benefit plans, must be filed by a specified time.</p> <p><i>General Advice</i></p> <p>Affected filers are advised to follow the instructions accompanying the Form 5500 series (or other guidance published on the postponement) regarding how to file the forms when postponements are granted pursuant to section 7508 or section 7508A.</p> <p><i>Combat Zone Postponements under Section 7508</i></p> <p>In the case of taxpayers who are individuals, the IRS may permit a postponement of the filing of the Form 5500 or Form 5500-EZ under section 7508. Whatever postponement of the Form 5500 series filing due date is permitted by the IRS under section 7508 will also be permitted by the Department of Labor and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) for similarly situated individuals who are plan administrators.</p> <p><i>Postponements for Presidentially Declared Disasters under Section 7508A</i></p> <p>In the case of “affected taxpayers,” as defined in Treas. Reg. § 301.7508A-1(d), the IRS may permit a postponement of the filing of the Form 5500 or Form 5500-EZ. Taxpayers who are unable to obtain on a timely basis information necessary for completing the forms from a bank, insurance company, or any other service provider because such service providers’ operations are located in a covered disaster area will be treated as “affected taxpayers.” Whatever postponement of the Form 5500 series filing due date is permitted by the IRS under section 7508A will also be permitted by the Department of Labor and PBGC for similarly situated plan administrators and direct filing entities.</p>
30.	Rev. Proc. 2001-17, Sections 9.02(1), (2) and (3)	The correction period for self-correction of operational failures is the last day of the second plan year following the plan year for which the failure occurred. The correction period for self-correction of operational failures for transferred assets does not end until the last day of the first plan year that begins after the corporate merger, acquisition, or other similar employer transaction.
31.	Rev. Proc. 2001-17, Section 12.08	If the submission involves a plan with transferred assets and the IRS determines that none of the failures in the submission occurred after the end of the second plan year that begins after the corporate merger, acquisition or other similar employer transaction, the plan sponsor may calculate the amount of plan assets and number of plan participants based on the Form 5500 information that would have been filed by the plan sponsor for the plan year that includes the employer transaction if the transferred assets were maintained as a separate plan.
32.	Rev. Proc. 2001-17, Section 14.03	If an examination involves a plan with transferred assets and the IRS determines that the failures did not occur after the end of the second plan year that begins after the corporate merger, acquisition, or other similar employer transaction occurred, the sanction under Audit CAP will not exceed the sanction that would apply if the transferred assets were maintained as a separate plan.

## SECTION 9. ESTATE, GIFT AND TRUST ISSUES

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
1.	Sec. 643(g)	The trustee may elect to treat certain payments of estimated tax as paid by the beneficiary. The election shall be made on or before the 65th day after the close of the taxable year of the trust.
2.	Sec. 2011(c)	The executor of a decedent's estate must file a claim for a credit for state estate, inheritance, legacy or succession taxes by filing a claim within 4 years of filing Form 706, United States Estate (and Generation Skipping Transfer) Tax Return.
3.	Sec. 2014(e)	The executor of a decedent's estate must file a claim for foreign death taxes within 4 years of filing Form 706, United States Estate (and Generation Skipping Transfer) Tax Return.
4.	Sec. 2016 and Treas. Reg. § 20.2016-1	If an executor of a decedent's estate (or any other person) receives a refund of any state or foreign death taxes claimed as a credit on Form 706, the IRS must be notified within 30 days of receipt.
5.	Sec. 2031(c)	If an executor of a decedent's estate elects on Form 706 to exclude a portion of the value of land that is subject to a qualified conservation easement, agreements relating to development rights must be implemented within 2 years after the date of the decedent's death.
6.	Sec. 2032(d)	The executor of a decedent's estate may elect an alternate valuation on a late filed Form 706 if the Form 706 is not filed later than 1 year after the due date.
7.	Sec. 2032A(c)(7)	A qualified heir, with respect to specially valued property, is provided a two-year grace period immediately following the date of the decedent's death in which the failure by the qualified heir to begin using the property in a qualified use will not be considered a cessation of qualified use and therefore will not trigger additional estate tax.
8.	Sec. 2032A(d)(3)	The executor of a decedent's estate has 90 days after notification of incomplete information/signatures to provide the information/signatures to the IRS regarding an election on Form 706 with respect to specially valued property.
9.	Sec. 2046	A taxpayer may make a qualified disclaimer no later than 9 months after the date on which the transfer creating the interest is made, or the date the person attains age 21.
10.	Sec. 2053(d) and Treas. Reg. §§ 20.2053-9(c) and 10(c)	If the executor of a decedent's estate elects to take a deduction for state and foreign death tax imposed upon a transfer for charitable or other uses, the executor must file a written notification to that effect with the IRS before expiration of the period of limitations on assessments (generally 3 years).
11.	Sec. 2055(e)(3)	A party in interest must commence a judicial proceeding to change an interest into a qualified interest no later than the 90th day after the estate tax return (Form 706) is required to be filed or, if no return is required, the last date for filing the income tax return for the first taxable year of the trust.
12.	Sec. 2056(d)	A qualified domestic trust (QDOT) election must be made on Form 706, Schedule M, and the property must be transferred to the trust before the date on which the return is made. Any reformation to determine if a trust is a QDOT requires that the judicial proceeding be commenced on or before the due date for filing the return.
13.	Sec. 2056A(b)(2)	The trustee of a QDOT must file a claim for refund of excess tax no later than 1 year after the date of final determination of the decedent's estate tax liability.
14.	Sec. 2057(i)(3)(G)	A qualified heir, with respect to qualified family owned business, has a two-year grace period immediately following the date of the decedent's death in which the failure by the qualified heir to begin using the property in a qualified use will not be considered a cessation of qualified use and therefore will not trigger additional estate tax.

## SECTION 9. ESTATE, GIFT AND TRUST ISSUES—CONTINUED

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
15.	Sec. 2057(i)(3)(H)	The executor of a decedent's estate has 90 days after notification of incomplete information/signatures to provide the information/signatures to the IRS regarding an election on Form 706 with respect to specially valued property.
16.	Sec. 2516	The IRS will treat certain transfers as made for full and adequate consideration in money or money's worth where husband and wife enter into a written agreement relative to their marital and property rights and divorce actually occurs within the 3-year period beginning on the date 1 year before such agreement is entered into.
17.	Sec. 2518(b)	A taxpayer may make a qualified disclaimer no later than 9 months after the date on which the transfer creating the interest is made, or the date the person attains age 21.
18.	Sec. 26.2654-1(b)	The IRS recognizes the division of a trust for generation-skipping transfer tax purposes if the severance occurs (or a reformation proceeding, if required, is commenced) prior to the date prescribed for filing the estate tax return, Form 706.

## SECTION 10. EXEMPT ORGANIZATION ISSUES

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
1.	Sec. 505(c)(1)	An organization must give notice by filing Form 1024, Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(a), to be recognized as an organization exempt under section 501(c)(9) or section 501(c)(17). Generally, if the exemption is to apply for any period before the giving of the notice, Treas. Reg. § 505(c)-1T, Q&A-6, of the regulations requires that Form 1024 be filed within 15 months from the end of the month in which the organization was organized.
2.	Sec. 508 and Treas. Reg. § 1.508-1	A purported section 501(c)(3) organization must generally file Form 1023, Application for Recognition of Exemption, to qualify for exemption. Generally, if the exemption is to apply for any period before the giving of the notice, the Form 1023 must be filed within 15 months from the end of the month in which the organization was organized.
3.	Sec. 6072(e) and Treas. Reg. § 1.6033-2(e)	Annual returns of organizations exempt under section 501(a) must be filed on or before the 15th day of the 5th month following the close of the taxable year.

## SECTION 11. EXCISE TAX ISSUES

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
1.	Treas. Reg. § 48.4101-1(h)(v)	A registrant must notify the IRS of any change in the information a registrant has submitted within 10 days.
2.	Sec. 4221(b) and Treas. Reg. § 48.4221-2(c)	A manufacturer is allowed to make a tax-free sale of articles for resale to a second purchaser for use in further manufacture. This rule ceases to apply six months after the earlier of the sale or shipment date unless the manufacturer receives certain proof.
3.	Sec. 4221(b) and Treas. Reg. § 48.4221-3(c)	A manufacturer is allowed to make a tax-free sale of articles for export. This rule ceases to apply six months after the earlier of the sale or shipment date unless the manufacturer receives certain proof.



## SECTION 11. EXCISE TAX ISSUES—CONTINUED

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
4.	Sec. 4221(e)(2)(A) and Treas. Reg. § 48.4221-7(c)	A manufacturer is allowed to make a tax-free sale of tires for use by the purchaser in connection with the sale of another article manufactured or produced by the purchaser. This rule ceases to apply six months after the earlier of the sale or shipment date unless the manufacturer receives certain proof.

## SECTION 12. INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
1.	Sec. 482 and Treas. Reg. § 1.482-1(g)(4)(ii)(C)	A claim for a setoff of a section 482 allocation by the IRS must be filed within 30 days of either the date of the IRS's letter transmitting an examination report with notice of the proposed adjustment or the date of a notice of deficiency.
2.	Sec. 482 and Treas. Reg. § 1.482-1(j)(2)	A claim for retroactive application of the final section 482 regulations, otherwise effective only for taxable years beginning after October 6, 1994, must be filed prior to the expiration of the statute of limitations for the year for which retroactive application is sought.
3.	Sec. 482 and Treas. Reg. § 1.482-7(j)(2)	A participant in a cost-sharing arrangement must provide documentation regarding the arrangement, as well as documentation specified in Treas. Reg. §§ 1.482-7(b)(4) and 1.482-7(c)(1), within 30 days of a request by the IRS.
4.	Treas. Reg. § 1.882-5(d)(2)(ii)(A)(2)	Liabilities of a foreign corporation that is not a bank must be entered on a set of books at a time reasonably contemporaneous with the time the liabilities are incurred.
5.	Treas. Reg. § 1.882-5(d)(2)(iii)(A)(1)	Liabilities of foreign corporations that are engaged in a banking business must be entered on a set of books relating to an activity that produces ECI before the close of the day on which the liability is incurred.
6.	Treas. Reg. § 1.884-2T(b)(3)(i)	Requirement that marketable securities be identified on the books of a U.S. trade or business within 30 days of the date an equivalent amount of U.S. assets ceases to be U.S. assets. This requirement applies when a taxpayer has elected to be treated as remaining engaged in a U.S. trade or business for branch profits tax purposes.
7.	Treas. Reg. § 1.884-4(b)(3)(ii)(B)	Requirement that a foreign corporation which identifies liabilities as giving rise to U.S. branch interest, send a statement to the recipients of such interest within two months of the end of the calendar year in which the interest was paid, stating that such interest was U.S. source income (if the corporation did not make a return pursuant to section 6049 with respect to the interest payment).
8.	Sec. 922(a)(1)(E) and Treas. Reg. § 1.922-1(j) (Q&A-19)	The FSC must appoint a new non-U.S. resident director within 30 days of the date of death, resignation, or removal of the former director, in the event that the sole non-U.S. resident director of a FSC dies, resigns, or is removed.
9.	Sec. 924(b)(2)(B) and Treas. Reg. § 1.924(a)-1T(j)(2)(i)	A taxpayer must execute an agreement regarding unequal apportionment at a time when at least 12 months remain in the period of limitations (including extensions) for assessment of tax with respect to each shareholder of the small FSC in order to apportion unequally among shareholders of a small FSC the \$5 million foreign trading gross receipts used to determine exempt foreign trade income.

SECTION 12. INTERNATIONAL ISSUES—CONTINUED

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
10.	Sec. 924(c)(2) and Treas. Reg. § 1.924(c)-1(c)(4)	The FSC must open a new qualifying foreign bank account within 30 days of the date of termination of the original bank account, if a FSC's qualifying foreign bank account terminates during the taxable year due to circumstances beyond the control of the FSC.
11.	Sec. 924(c)(3) and Treas. Reg. § 1.924(c)-1(d)(1)	The FSC must transfer funds from its foreign bank account to its U.S. bank account, equal to the dividends, salaries or fees disbursed, and such transfer must take place within 12 months of the date of the original disbursement from the U.S. bank account, if dividends, salaries, or fees are disbursed from a FSC's U.S. bank account.
12.	Sec. 924(c)(3) and Treas. Reg. § 1.924(c)-1(d)(2)	The FSC must reimburse from its own bank account any dividends or other expenses that are paid by a related person, on or before the due date (including extensions) of the FSC's tax return for the taxable year to which the reimbursement relates.
13.	Sec. 924(c)(3) and Treas. Reg. § 1.924(c)-1(d)(3)	If the Commissioner determines that the taxpayer acted in good faith, the taxpayer may comply with the reimbursement requirement by reimbursing the funds within 90 days of the date of the Commissioner's determination, notwithstanding a taxpayer's failure to meet the return-filing-date reimbursement deadline in Treas. Reg. § 1.924(c)-1(d)(2).
14.	Sec. 924(e)(4) and Treas. Reg. § 1.924(e)-1(d)(2)(iii)	If a payment with respect to a transaction is made directly to the FSC or the related supplier in the United States, the funds must be transferred to and received by the FSC bank account outside the United States no later than 35 days after the receipt of good funds ( <i>i.e.</i> , date of check clearance) on the transaction.
15.	Temp. Treas. Reg. § 1.925(a)-1T(e)(4)	A FSC and its related supplier may redetermine a transfer pricing method, the amount of foreign trading gross receipts, and costs and expenses, provided such redetermination occurs before the expiration of the statute of limitations for claims for refund for both the FSC and related supplier, and provided such redetermination shall affect both the FSC and the related supplier. See Treas. Reg. § 1.925(a)-1(c)(8)(i) for time limitations with respect to FSC administrative pricing grouping redeterminations and for a cross-reference to Temp. Treas. Reg. § 1.925(a)-1T(e)(4).
16.	Sec. 927(f)(3)(A) and Treas. Reg. § 1.927(f)-1(b) (Q&A-12)	A corporation may terminate its election to be treated as a FSC or a small FSC by revoking the election during the first 90 days of the FSC taxable year (other than the first year in which the election is effective) in which the election was to take effect.
17.	Sec. 927 and Temp. Treas. Reg. § 1.927(a)-1T(d)(2)(i)(B)	A taxpayer may satisfy the destination test with respect to property sold or leased by a seller or lessor if such property is delivered by the seller or lessor (or an agent of the seller or lessor) within the United States to a purchaser or lessee, if the property is ultimately delivered outside the United States (including delivery to a carrier or freight forwarder for delivery outside the United States) by the purchaser or lessee (or a subsequent purchaser or sublessee) within one year after the sale or lease.
18.	Sec. 927 and Temp. Treas. Reg. § 1.927(b)-1T(e)(2)(i)	A taxpayer that claims FSC commission deductions must designate the sales, leases, or rentals subject to the FSC commission agreement no later than the due date (as extended) of the tax return of the FSC for the taxable year in which the transaction(s) occurred.

SECTION 12. INTERNATIONAL ISSUES—CONTINUED

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
19.	Sec. 927 and Treas. Reg. § 1.927(f)-1(a) (Q&A 4)	A transferee or other recipient of shares in the corporation (other than a shareholder that previously consented to the election) must consent to be bound by the prior election within 90 days of the first day of the FSC's taxable year to preserve the status of a corporation that previously qualified as a FSC or as a small FSC.
20.	Sec. 936 and Treas. Reg. § 1.936-10(c)	If a "qualified investment" in a Caribbean Basin country ceases to meet the qualification requirements, the taxpayer may correct any disqualifying events within a reasonable period of time, which is defined as not more than 60 days from the date that such events came to the attention of the taxpayer (or should have come to its attention by the exercise of reasonable diligence).
21.	Sec. 936 and Treas. Reg. § 1.936-11	A taxpayer that elects retroactive application of the temporary regulation regarding separate lines of business for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1995, must elect to do so prior to the expiration of the statute of limitations for the year in question.
22.	Treas. Reg. §§ 1.964-1(c)(3)(ii) and -1T(g)(2).	An election of, or an adoption of or change in a method of accounting of a CFC (controlled foreign corporation) requires the filing of a written statement jointly executed by the controlling U.S. shareholders of the CFC within 180 days after the close of the taxable year of the CFC.
23.	Sec. 982(c)(2)(A)	Any person to whom a formal document request is mailed shall have the right to bring a proceeding to quash such request not later than the 90th day after the day such request was mailed.
24.	Treas. Reg. § 1.988-1(a)(7)(ii).	An election to have Treas. Reg. § 1.988-1(a)(2)(iii) apply to regulated futures contracts and nonequity options must be made on or before the first day of the taxable year, or if later, on or before the first day during such taxable year on which the taxpayer holds a contract described in section 988(c)(1)(D)(ii) and Treas. Reg. § 1.988-1(a)(7)(ii). A late election may be made within 30 days after the time prescribed for the election.
25.	Sec. 988(c)(1)(E)(iii)(V) (qualified fund) and Treas. Reg. § 1.988-1(a)(8)(i)(E).	A qualified fund election must be made on or before the first day of the taxable year, or if later, on or before the first day during such taxable year on which the partnership holds an instrument described in section 988(c)(1)(E)(i).
26.	Treas. Reg. § 1.988-3(b)	An election to treat (under certain circumstances) any gain or loss recognized on a contract described in Treas. Reg. § 1.988-2(d)(1) as capital gain or loss must be made by clearly identifying such transaction on taxpayer's books and records on the date the transaction is entered into.
27.	Treas. Reg. § 1.988-5(a)(8)(i)	Taxpayer must establish a record, and before the close of the date the hedge is entered into, the taxpayer must enter into the record for each qualified hedging transaction the information contained in Treas. Reg. §§ 1.988-5(a)(8)(i)(A) through (E).
28.	Treas. Reg. § 1.988-5(b)(3)(i)	Taxpayer must establish a record and before the close of the date the hedge is entered into, the taxpayer must enter into the record a clear description of the executory contract and the hedge.
29.	Treas. Reg. § 1.988-5(c)(2)	Taxpayer must identify a hedge and underlying stock or security under the rules of Treas. Reg. § 1.988-5(b)(3).
30.	Sec. 991	A corporation that elects IC-DISC treatment (other than in the corporation's first taxable year) must file Form 4876-A, Election To Be Treated as an Interest Charge DISC, with the regional service center during the 90-day period prior to the beginning of the tax year in which the election is to take effect.

SECTION 12. INTERNATIONAL ISSUES—CONTINUED

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
31.	Sec. 991 and Treas. Reg. § 1.991-1(g)(2)	A corporation that filed a tax return as a DISC, but subsequently determines that it does not wish to be treated as a DISC, must notify the [district director] more than 30 days before the expiration of period of limitations on assessment applicable to the tax year.
32.	Sec. 992 and Treas. Reg. § 1.992-2(a)(1)(i)	A qualifying corporation must file Form 4876-A, or attachments thereto, containing the consent of every shareholder of the corporation to be treated as a DISC as of the beginning of the corporation's first taxable year.
33.	Sec. 992 and Treas. Reg. § 1.992-2(b)(2)	A qualifying corporation must file consents of the shareholders of the corporation to be treated as a DISC with the service center with which the DISC election was first filed, within 90 days after the first day of the taxable year, or within the time granted for an extension to file such consents.
34.	Sec. 992 and Treas. Reg. § 1.992-2(e)(2)(ii)	A corporation seeking to revoke a prior election to be treated as a DISC, must file a statement within the first 90 days of the taxable year in which the election is to take effect with the service center with which it filed the election or, if the corporation filed an annual information return, by filing the statement at the service center with which it filed its most recent annual information return.
35.	Sec. 992 and Treas. Reg. § 1.992-3(c)(3)	A DISC that receives notification that it failed to satisfy the 95 percent of gross receipts test or the 95 percent assets test, or both tests, for a particular taxable year, must make a corrective deficiency distribution within 90 days of the date of the first written notification from the IRS.
36.	Sec. 993 and Treas. Reg. § 1.993-3(d)(2)(i)(b)	A taxpayer must deliver export property outside the U.S. within one year of the date of sale or lease in order to generate DISC benefits from a qualifying export transaction.
37.	Sec. 1445 Treas. Reg. § 1.1445-1	Form 8288, U.S. Withholding Tax Return for Dispositions by Foreign Persons of U.S. Real Property Interests, must be filed by a buyer or other transferee of a U.S. real property interest, and a corporation, partnership, or fiduciary that is required to withhold tax. The amount withheld is to be transmitted with Form 8288, which is generally to be filed by the 20th day after the date of transfer.
38.	Sec. 1446	All partnerships with effectively connected gross income allocable to a foreign partner in any tax year must file forms 8804, Annual Return for Partnership Withholding Tax, and 8805, Foreign Partner's Information Statement of Section 1446 Withholding Tax, on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the partnership's taxable year.
39.	Sec. 1446	Form 8813, Partnership Withholding Tax Payment Voucher, is used to pay the withholding tax under section 1446 for all partnerships with effectively connected gross income allocable to a foreign partner in any tax year. Form 8813 must accompany each payment of section 1446 tax made during the partnership's taxable year. Form 8813 is to be filed on or before the 15th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of the partnership's taxable year for U.S. income tax purposes.
40.	Sec. 6038A(d)(2) and Treas. Reg. § 1.6038A-4(d)(1)	A reporting corporation must cure any failure to furnish information or failure to maintain records within 90 days after the IRS gives notice of the failure to avoid the continuation penalty.

## SECTION 12. INTERNATIONAL ISSUES—CONTINUED

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
41.	Sec. 6038A(d)(2) and Treas. Reg. § 1.6038A-4(d)(1)	A reporting corporation must cure any failure to furnish information or failure to maintain records before the beginning of each 30-day period after expiration of the initial 90-day period to avoid additional continuation penalties.
42.	Sec. 6038A(e)(1) and Treas. Reg. § 1.6038A-5(b)	A reporting corporation must furnish an authorization of agent within 30 days of a request by the IRS to avoid a penalty.
43.	Sec. 6038A(e)(4)(A)	A reporting corporation must commence any proceeding to quash a summons filed by the IRS in connection with an information request within 90 days of the date the summons is issued.
44.	Sec. 6038A(e)(4)(B)	A reporting corporation must commence any proceeding to review the IRS's determination of noncompliance with a summons within 90 days of the IRS's notice of noncompliance.
45.	Sec. 6038A and Treas. Reg. § 1.6038A-3(b)(3)	A reporting corporation must supply an English translation of records provided pursuant to a request for production within 30 days of a request by the IRS for a translation to avoid a penalty.
46.	Sec. 6038A and Treas. Reg. § 1.6038A-3(f)(2)	A reporting corporation must, within 60 days of a request by the IRS for records maintained outside the United States, either provide the records to the IRS, or move them to the United States and provide the IRS with an index to the records to avoid a penalty.
47.	Sec. 6038A and Treas. Reg. § 1.6038A-3(f)(2)(i)	A reporting corporation must supply English translations of documents maintained outside the United States within 30 days of a request by the IRS for translation to avoid a penalty.
48.	Sec. 6038A and Treas. Reg. § 1.6038A-3(f)(4)	A reporting corporation must request an extension of time to produce or translate documents maintained outside the United States beyond the period specified in the regulations within 30 days of a request by the IRS to avoid a penalty.
49.	Sec. 6662(e) and Treas. Reg. § 1.6662-6(d)(2)(iii)(A)	A taxpayer must provide, within 30 days of a request by the IRS, specified "principal documents" regarding the taxpayer's selection and application of transfer pricing method to avoid potential penalties in the event of a final transfer pricing adjustment by the IRS. <i>See also</i> Treas. Reg. § 1.6666-6(d)(2)(iii)(C) (similar requirement re: background documents).
50.	Secs. 6038, 6038B, and 6046A	The filing of Form 8865, Return of U.S. Persons With Respect to Certain Foreign Partnerships, for those taxpayers who do not have to file an income tax return. The form is due at the time that an income tax return would have been due had the taxpayer been required to file an income tax return.

## SECTION 13. PARTNERSHIP AND S CORPORATION ISSUES

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
1.	Treas. Reg. § 1.706-1(b)(4)(i)	A partnership may apply for approval to change a partnership taxable year by filing Form 1128, Application to Adopt, Change, or Retain a Tax Year, on or before the 15th day of the second calendar month following the close of the short period involved.
2.	Treas. Reg. § 1.706-1(b)(4)(ii)	A partnership may apply for approval to adopt a partnership taxable year by filing Form 1128, Application to Adopt, Change, or Retain a Tax Year, on or before the last day of the month following the close of the taxable year to be adopted.
3.	Treas. Reg. § 1.743-1(k)(2)	A transferee that acquires, by sale or exchange, an interest in a partnership with an election under section 754 in effect for the taxable year of the transfer, must notify the partnership, in writing, within 30 days of the sale or exchange. A transferee that acquires, on the death of a partner, an interest in a partnership with an election under section 754 in effect for the taxable year of the transfer, must notify the partnership, in writing, within one year of the death of the deceased partner.
4.	Treas. Reg. § 1.754-1(c)(1)	Generally, a partnership may revoke a section 754 election by filing the revocation no later than 30 days after the close of the partnership taxable year with respect to which the revocation is intended to take effect.
5.	Treas. Reg. § 1.761-2(b)(3)	A partnership may generally elect to be excluded from subchapter K. The election will be effective unless within 90 days after the formation of the organization any member of the organization notifies the Commissioner that the member desires subchapter K to apply to such organization and also advises the Commissioner that he has so notified all other members of the organization. In addition, an application to revoke an election to be excluded from subchapter K must be submitted no later than 30 days after the beginning of the first taxable year to which the revocation is to apply.
6.	Treas. Reg. § 1.761-2(c)	A partnership requesting permission to be excluded from certain provisions of subchapter K must submit the request to the Commissioner no later than 90 days after the beginning of the first taxable year for which partial exclusion is desired.
7.	Sec. 1361(e)	In general, the trustee of the electing small business trust (ESBT) must file the ESBT election within the 2-month and 16-day period beginning on the day the stock is transferred to the trust. <i>See</i> Notice 97-12, 1997-1 C.B. 385.
8.	Treas. Reg. § 1.1361-1(j)(6)	The current income beneficiary of a qualified subchapter S trust (QSST) must make a QSST election within the 2-month and 16-day period from one of the dates prescribed in Treas. Reg. § 1.1361-1(j)(6)(iii).
9.	Treas. Reg. § 1.1361-1(j)(10)	The successive income beneficiary of a QSST may affirmatively refuse to consent to the QSST election. The beneficiary must sign the statement and file the statement with the IRS within 15 days and 2 months after the date on which the successive income beneficiary becomes the income beneficiary.
10.	Treas. Reg. § 1.1361-3(a)(4)	If an S corporation elects to treat an eligible subsidiary as a qualified subchapter S subsidiary (QSUB), the election cannot be effective more than 2 months and 15 days prior to the date of filing the election.
11.	Treas. Reg. § 1.1361-3(b)(2)	An S corporation may revoke a QSUB election by filing a statement with the service center. The effective date of a revocation of a QSUB election cannot be more than 2 months and 15 days prior to the filing date of the revocation.
12.	Treas. Reg. § 1.1362-2(a)(2), (4)	If a corporation revokes its subchapter S election after the first 2½-months of its taxable year, the revocation will not be effective until the following taxable year. An S corporation may rescind a revocation of an S election at any time before the revocation becomes effective.
13.	Sec. 1362(b)(3)	If a corporation files a subchapter S election after the first 2½-months of a corporation's taxable year, that corporation will not be treated as an S corporation until the taxable year after the year in which the S election is made.

## SECTION 14. PROCEDURE & ADMINISTRATION ISSUES

### .01 Bankruptcy and Collection

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
1.	Sec. 6320(a)(3)(B), 6230(c) and Treas. Reg. §§ 301.6320-1T(b), (c) and (f)	A taxpayer has 30 days after receiving a notice of a lien to request a Collection Due Process (CDP) administrative hearing. After a determination at the CDP hearing, the taxpayer may appeal this determination within 30 days to the United States Tax Court or a United States district court.
2.	Sec. 6330(a)(3)(B) and (d)(1) and Treas. Reg. §§ 301.6330-1T(b), (c) and (f)	The taxpayer must request a Collections Due Process (CDP) administrative hearing within 30 days after the IRS sends notice of a proposed levy. After a determination at the CDP hearing, the taxpayer may appeal this determination within 30 days to the United States Tax Court or a United States district court.
3.	Treas. Reg. §§ 301.6036-1(a)(2) and (3)	A court-appointed receiver or fiduciary in a non-bankruptcy receivership, a fiduciary in aid of foreclosure who takes possession of substantially all of the debtor's assets, or an assignee for benefit of creditors, must give written notice within ten days of his appointment to the IRS as to where the debtor will file his tax return.

### .02 Information Returns

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
1.	Sec. 6050I	Any person engaged in a trade or business receiving more than \$10,000 cash in one transaction (or 2 or more related transactions) must file an information return, Form 8300, Report of Cash Payments over \$10,000 Received in a Trade or Business, by the 15th day after the date the cash was received. Additionally, a statement must be provided to the person with respect to whom the information is required to be furnished by Jan. 31st of the year following.
2.	Sec. 6050L	Returns relating to certain dispositions of donated property, Forms 8282, Donee Information Return, must be filed within 125 days of the disposition.

### .03 Miscellaneous

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
1.	Sec. 1314(b)	A taxpayer may file a claim for refund or credit of tax based upon the mitigation provisions of sections 1311 through 1314 if, as of the date a determination (as defined in section 1313(a)) is made, one year remains on the period for filing a claim for refund.
2.	Sec. 6015	A requesting spouse must request relief under section 6015 within 2 years of the first collection activity against the requesting spouse.
3.	Sec. 6411	Taxpayers applying for a tentative carry back adjustment of the tax for the prior taxable year must file Form 1139 (for corporations) or Form 1045 (for entities other than corporations) within 12 months after the end of such taxable year that generates such net operating loss, net capital loss, or unused business credit from which the carryback results
4.	Sec. 6656(e)(2)	A taxpayer who is required to deposit taxes and fails to do so is subject to a penalty under section 6656. Under section 6656(e)(2), the taxpayer may, within 90 days of the date of the penalty notice, designate to which deposit period within a specified tax period the deposits should be applied.

## SECTION 15. TAX CREDIT ISSUES

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
1.	Treas. Reg. § 1.42-8(a)(3)(v)	The taxpayer and an Agency may elect to use an appropriate percentage under section 42(b)(2)(A)(ii)(I) by notarizing a binding agreement by the 5th day following the end of the month in which the binding agreement was made.
2.	Treas. Reg. § 1.42-8(b)(1)(vii)	The taxpayer and an Agency may elect an appropriate percentage under section 42(b)(2)(A)(ii)(II) by notarizing a binding agreement by the 5th day following the end of the month in which the tax-exempt bonds are issued.
3.	Sec. 42(d)(2)(D)(ii)(IV)	In order to claim section 42 credits on an existing building, section 42(d)(2)(B)(ii)(I) requires that the building must have been placed in service at least ten years before the date the building was acquired by the taxpayer. A building is not considered placed in service for purposes of section 42(d)(2)(B)(ii) if the building is resold within a 12-month period after acquisition by foreclosure of any purchase-money security interest.
4.	Sec. 42(g)(3)(A)	A building shall be treated as a qualified low-income building only if the project meets the minimum set aside requirement by the close of the first year of the credit period of the building.
5.	Sec. 42(h)(6)(J)	A low-income housing agreement commitment must be in effect as of the beginning of the year for a building to receive credit. If such a commitment was not in effect, the taxpayer has a one-year period for correcting the failure.
6.	Sec. 42(h)(1)(E) and (F)	The taxpayer's basis in the building project, as of the later of the date which is 6 months after the date the allocation was made or the close of the calendar year in which the allocation is made, must be more than 10 percent of the taxpayer's reasonably expected basis in the project.
7.	Sec. 47(c)(1)(C) and Treas. Reg. § 1.48-12(b)(2)	A taxpayer has a 24- or 60-month measuring period in which the requisite amount of rehabilitation expenditures have to be incurred in order to satisfy the "substantial rehabilitation" test.
8.	Treas. Reg. § 1.48-12(d)(7)	In the historic rehabilitation context, if the taxpayer fails to receive final certification of completed work prior to the date that is 30 months after the date that the taxpayer filed the return on which the credit is claimed, the taxpayer must, prior to the last day of the 30th month, consent to extending the statute of limitations by submitting a written statement to the District Director.
9.	Sec. 51(d)(12)(A)(ii)(II) and 51A(d)(1)	An employer seeking the Work Opportunity Credit or the Welfare-to-Work Credit with respect to an individual must submit Form 8850, Pre-Screening Notice and Certification Request for the Work Opportunity and Welfare-to-Work Credits, to the State Employment Security Agency not later than the 21st day after the individual begins work for the employer.

## SECTION 16. TAX-EXEMPT BOND ISSUES

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
1.	Treas. Reg. §§ 1.141-12(d)(3) and 1.142-2(c)(2)	An issuer must provide notice to the Commissioner of the establishment of a defeasance escrow within 90 days of the date such defeasance escrow is established in accordance with Treas. Reg. § 1.141-12(d)(1) or 1.142-2(c)(1).
2.	Sec. 142(d)(7)	An operator of a multi-family housing project for which an election was made under section 142(d) must submit to the Secretary an annual certification as to whether such project continues to meet the requirements of section 142(d).



## SECTION 16. TAX-EXEMPT BOND ISSUES—CONTINUED

	Statute or Regulation	Act Postponed
3.	Sec. 142(f)(4) and Treas. Reg. § 1.142(f)(4)–1	A person engaged in the local furnishing of electric energy or gas (a local furnisher) that uses facilities financed with exempt facility bonds under section 142(a)(8) and expands its service area in a manner inconsistent with the requirements of sections 142(a)(8) and 142(f), may make an election to ensure that those bonds will continue to be treated as exempt facility bonds. The election must be filed with the IRS on or before 90 days after the date of the service area expansion that causes the bonds to cease to meet the applicable requirements.
4.	Sec. 146(f) and Notice 89–12	If an issuing authority’s volume cap for any calendar year exceeds the aggregate amount of tax-exempt private activity bonds issued during such calendar year by such authority, such authority may elect to treat all (or any portion) of such excess as a carryforward for 1 or more carryforward purposes. Such election must be filed by the earlier of (1) February 15 of the calendar year following the year in which the excess amount arises, or (2) the date of issue of bonds issued pursuant to the carryforward election.
5.	Sec. 148(f)(3) and Treas. Reg. § 1.148-3(g)	An issuer of a tax-exempt municipal obligation must make any required rebate payment no later than 60 days after the computation date to which the payment relates. A rebate payment is paid when it is filed with the IRS at the place or places designated by the Commissioner. A payment must be accompanied by the form provided by the Commissioner for this purpose.
6.	Treas. Reg. § 1.148-5(c)	An issuer of a tax-exempt municipal obligation must make a yield reduction payment on or before the date of required rebate installment payments as described in Treas. Reg. § 1.148-3(f), (g) and (h).
7.	Sec. 148(f)(4)(C) (xvi) and Treas. Reg. § 1.148-7(k)(1)	As issuer of a tax-exempt municipal obligation that elects to pay certain penalties in lieu of rebate must make any required penalty payments not later than 90 days after the period to which the penalty relates.
8.	Sec. 149(e)	An issuer of a tax-exempt municipal obligation must submit to the Secretary a statement providing certain information regarding the municipal obligation not later than the 15th day of the 2nd calendar month after the close of the calendar quarter in which the municipal obligation is issued.

## SECTION 17. INQUIRIES

If you wish to recommend that other acts qualify for postponement, please write to the Office of Associate Chief Counsel, Procedure and Administration (Administrative Provisions and Judicial Practice Division), CC:PA:APJP:B2, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20224. Please mark “7508A List” on the envelope. In the alternative, e-mail your comments to:

*Notice.Comments@m1.irs.counsel.treas.gov.*

## SECTION 18. EFFECTIVE DATE

This revenue procedure is effective for acts which may be performed on or after September 11, 2001.

## SECTION 19. DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of this revenue procedure is Marcy W. Mendelsohn of

the Office of Associate Chief Counsel, Procedure and Administration (Administrative Provisions and Judicial Practice Division). For further information regarding this revenue procedure, contact Ms. Mendelsohn at (202) 622-4940 (not a toll free call).

## Part IV. Items of General Interest

### **New Form 1042-T, *Annual Summary and Transmittal of Forms 1042-S***

#### **Announcement 2001-114**

New Form 1042-T is now available at the IRS Web Site for immediate use.

The new form is to be used to transmit paper Forms 1042-S, *Foreign Person's U.S. Source Income Subject to Withholding*, to the Internal Revenue Service.

You can obtain Form 1042-T by visiting the IRS Web Site at **www.irs.gov**. The printed version of Form 1042-T will be available soon.

You will be able to order it by phone at **1-800-TAX-FORM** (1-800-829-3676).

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# Definition of Terms

*Revenue rulings and revenue procedures (hereinafter referred to as "rulings") that have an effect on previous rulings use the following defined terms to describe the effect:*

*Amplified* describes a situation where no change is being made in a prior published position, but the prior position is being extended to apply to a variation of the fact situation set forth therein. Thus, if an earlier ruling held that a principle applied to A, and the new ruling holds that the same principle also applies to B, the earlier ruling is amplified. (Compare with *modified*, below).

*Clarified* is used in those instances where the language in a prior ruling is being made clear because the language has caused, or may cause, some confusion. It is not used where a position in a prior ruling is being changed.

*Distinguished* describes a situation where a ruling mentions a previously published ruling and points out an essential difference between them.

*Modified* is used where the substance of a previously published position is being changed. Thus, if a prior ruling held that a principle applied to A but not to B, and the new ruling holds that it applies to both A and B, the prior ruling is modified because it corrects a

published position. (Compare with *amplified* and *clarified*, above).

*Obsoleted* describes a previously published ruling that is not considered determinative with respect to future transactions. This term is most commonly used in a ruling that lists previously published rulings that are obsoleted because of changes in law or regulations. A ruling may also be obsoleted because the substance has been included in regulations subsequently adopted.

*Revoked* describes situations where the position in the previously published ruling is not correct and the correct position is being stated in the new ruling.

*Superseded* describes a situation where the new ruling does nothing more than restate the substance and situation of a previously published ruling (or rulings). Thus, the term is used to republish under the 1986 Code and regulations the same position published under the 1939 Code and regulations. The term is also used when it is desired to republish in a single ruling a series of situations, names, etc., that were previously published over a period of time in separate rulings. If the new ruling does more than restate the substance of a prior ruling, a

combination of terms is used. For example, *modified* and *superseded* describes a situation where the substance of a previously published ruling is being changed in part and is continued without change in part and it is desired to restate the valid portion of the previously published ruling in a new ruling that is self contained. In this case the previously published ruling is first modified and then, as modified, is superseded.

*Supplemented* is used in situations in which a list, such as a list of the names of countries, is published in a ruling and that list is expanded by adding further names in subsequent rulings. After the original ruling has been supplemented several times, a new ruling may be published that includes the list in the original ruling and the additions, and supersedes all prior rulings in the series.

*Suspended* is used in rare situations to show that the previously published rulings will not be applied pending some future action such as the issuance of new or amended regulations, the outcome of cases in litigation, or the outcome of a Service study.

## Abbreviations

*The following abbreviations in current use and formerly used will appear in material published in the Bulletin.*

A—Individual.  
Acq.—Acquiescence.  
B—Individual.  
BE—Beneficiary.  
BK—Bank.  
B.T.A.—Board of Tax Appeals.  
C—Individual.  
C.B.—Cumulative Bulletin.  
CFR—Code of Federal Regulations.  
CI—City.  
COOP—Cooperative.  
Ct.D.—Court Decision.  
CY—County.  
D—Decedent.  
DC—Dummy Corporation.  
DE—Donee.  
Del. Order—Delegation Order.  
DISC—Domestic International Sales Corporation.  
DR—Donor.  
E—Estate.  
EE—Employee.

E.O.—Executive Order.  
ER—Employer.  
ERISA—Employee Retirement Income Security Act.  
EX—Executor.  
F—Fiduciary.  
FC—Foreign Country.  
FICA—Federal Insurance Contributions Act.  
FISC—Foreign International Sales Company.  
FPH—Foreign Personal Holding Company.  
F.R.—Federal Register.  
FUTA—Federal Unemployment Tax Act.  
FX—Foreign Corporation.  
G.C.M.—Chief Counsel's Memorandum.  
GE—Grantee.  
GP—General Partner.  
GR—Grantor.  
IC—Insurance Company.  
I.R.B.—Internal Revenue Bulletin.  
LE—Lessee.  
LP—Limited Partner.  
LR—Lessor.  
M—Minor.  
Nonacq.—Nonacquiescence.  
O—Organization.  
P—Parent Corporation.

PHC—Personal Holding Company.  
PO—Possession of the U.S.  
PR—Partner.  
PRS—Partnership.  
PTE—Prohibited Transaction Exemption.  
Pub. L.—Public Law.  
REIT—Real Estate Investment Trust.  
Rev. Proc.—Revenue Procedure.  
Rev. Rul.—Revenue Ruling.  
S—Subsidiary.  
S.P.R.—Statements of Procedural Rules.  
Stat.—Statutes at Large.  
T—Target Corporation.  
T.C.—Tax Court.  
T.D.—Treasury Decision.  
TFE—Transferee.  
TFR—Transferor.  
T.I.R.—Technical Information Release.  
TP—Taxpayer.  
TR—Trust.  
TT—Trustee.  
U.S.C.—United States Code.  
X—Corporation.  
Y—Corporation.  
Z—Corporation.

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<sup>1</sup> A cumulative list of all revenue rulings, revenue procedures, Treasury decisions, etc., published in Internal Revenue Bulletin 2001–1 through 2001–26 is in Internal Revenue Bulletin 2001–27, dated July 2, 2001.

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<sup>1</sup> A cumulative list of current actions on previously published items in Internal Revenue Bulletins 2001–1 through 2001–26 is in Internal Revenue Bulletin 2001–27, dated July 2, 2001.